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THE

FARRIER'S Assistant:

OR, AN

ESSAY

ON THE

NATURE and PROCEEDING of DISTEMPERS

Incident to

HORSES.

VIZ.

I. Of Internal Diseases.

II. Of Visible and External Distempers.

III. Reasons why the FARSEY, Humours in the Eyes, and FEVERS, are more predominant this present Year 1736. than usual.

IV. A GENERAL REMEDY for most Distempers in Horses; it's Virtues, Manner of Operation, and how used and applied.

V. A Collection of CASES relating to the Distempers here treated of.

By MATTHEW ALLEN,
FARRIER, in *Coleman-street.*

LONDON,

Printed for EDWARD SYMON, against the *Royal Exchange.* MDCCXXXVII.

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To the Right Honourable

Sir Robert Walpole,

First Commissioner of the TREASURY, *Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the* EXCHEQUER, *one of His Majesty's Most Honourable* PRIVY-COUNCIL, *and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the* GARTER.

May it please Your Honour,

I MUST acknowledge this Address carries in the Face of it a great deal of uncom-

common preſumption : For what elſe can be judged of an obſcure illiterate Farrier, whoſe utmoſt ambition, one might reaſonably think, ſhould riſe no higher than Your Honour's ſtables, and whoſe education can qualify him for no better company than your grooms, to offer, Sir, to approach You, and that in ſo publick a manner. Common ſenſe, or even common decency, ſome ſagacious people will tell me, might have inſtructed me better, than to addreſs myſelf to a Gentleman ſo eminently diſtinguiſh'd

guiſh'd as Yourſelf, not only for the meritorious ſervices You have done, and are ſtill continually doing, for Your country, but for the politeneſs of Your taſte, and the accuracy of Your judgment.

BUT ſuch cenſurers are certainly unacquainted with the brighteſt and moſt amiable parts of Your Honour's character, Your unbounded generoſity, univerſal benevolence, and unaffected Affability; that You encourage even the bare inclination to appear uſeful to ſoci-

ety; that You take the humbleſt endeavourer as it were by the hand, leads him out of obſcurity, and excites even the moſt modeſt man to diſplay his talents to the beſt advantage.

WHY then ſhould I deſpair of Your kind indulgence to an humble practitioner in a faculty that requires a very extenſive knowledge in all the powers of medicine, nor leſs judgment in the ſkilful application of them? The buſineſs of a Farrier is undoubtedly of very great uſe, as it regards the

the health and preſervation of the moſt uſeful of animals, the horſe; a creature that ſeems deſign'd by nature for the ſervice and pleaſure of man.

I hope therefore I may preſume on Your Honour's goodneſs and condeſcenſion, in taking this ſmall Manual of Farriery under Your protection. And if by ſome great chance, You ſhould have a few leiſure moments from the ſervice of Your prince and country, and employ them in the peruſal of this book, in which

ſhould You meet with a caſe parallel to any diſorder under which ſome favourite horſe of Your own may labour, and ſo You ſhould be furniſh'd with means to ſave a faithful ſervant (for ſuch is a good horſe) I humbly hope Your Honour will not think thoſe moments ill employ'd.

To conclude; That Your Honour may long continue the glory of Your antient Houſe, one of the firſt in eſteem of the beſt of princes, the ornament of the politeſt court, and the truſt

eſt friend to Your country,
is the ſincere deſire of,

May it pleaſe Your Honour,

Your Honour's

moſt devoted,

moſt obedient, and

moſt humble Servant,

Matthew Allen.

THE PREFACE.

THE knowledge of diſtempers in horſes is extremely neceſſary to render a Farrier accompliſh'd in his buſineſs; without he practiſes at random, he cannot give the grounds and reaſons for any of his preſcriptions, nor make his preparations with the proper ingredients, otherwiſe than by receipts out of books, which will as often miſs as hit, for want of a diſtinct knowledge of the nature and degree of the diſorder for which he is to prepare the remedy. The enſuing treatiſe is deſigned as a flambeau to give the honeſt Farrier light in examining into the nature

nature and cauſes of diſeaſes incident to horſes. For when once the diſtemper is found out, and you rightly know from what it proceeds, the cure is more than half perfected.

In the following ſheets I have endeavour'd to recommend the art of Farriering, not in hard or phyſical terms, or by learned quotations from authors, to all which I profeſs myſelf a ſtranger, but from my own experience of the certainty and efficacy of thoſe rules and preſcriptions here laid down and delivered in a plain and homely, yet I hope in an eaſy and intelligible ſtyle and language.

Thoſe authors who have already wrote upon this ſubject, ſeem'd ambitious of writing rather like phyſicians and ſurgeons, than with a view of inſtructing the plain unlearned Farrier, who knows as much of Arabick, *as he does of their phyſical and anatomical terms. Not that I would leſſen the merit of any author*

who has ſhewn a great deal of phyſical learning in treating of this ſubject. Such works of learning may be read with advantage by ſuch as are skill'd in arts and languages; but a plain eaſy ſtyle is moſt intelligible, and therefore moſt inſtructive to the underſtanding of an illiterate Farrier.

Abundance of books are extant which treat of Farriering, yet ſcarce any of them, as ever I looked into, aim'd to come at the foundation or cauſe of diſtempers; and ſuch as have attempted to deſcribe, or any ways hinted at the cauſe of the ails belonging to horſes, have made uſe of all the learned terms of art, and ſo render'd their works quite uſeleſs to a Farrier, few of whom underſtand Latin, *much leſs are acquainted with* Latin *or* Greek *compound words, which the learned affect to diſtinguiſh diſtempers or drugs by.*

But

But as I have taken a different method, ſo I am the more encouraged to publiſh this Eſſay on the true nature of all diſtempers, with their riſe and proceedings, from their firſt admiſſion till they are driven out of the maſs of blood, or have formed ſome bad diſeaſe, which often ends in death, or a perpetual malady.

I think I have mentioned all diſeaſes, and given my reaſons of their proceedings; which is as much as is neceſſary for any Farrier to be acquainted with, yet no more than he ought to know. All the hard names that ever were, or can be invented, conduce nothing, if underſtood, to the true explication of diſtempers; 'tis the right underſtanding of the original and cauſe of diſtempers, that ſhould be the Farrier's principal ſtudy; and this he may attain to by a few, plain, Engliſh *words, without the help of any foreign language.*

I un-

The PREFACE.

I underſtand no Latin; *I have copied after no author; and what I here preſent the reader with, is the pure reſult of ſimple, natural reaſon, and the product of the experience I have had in my practice; and if, notwithſtanding my utmoſt care, I have omitted mentioning any diſtemper, I am ſure I have hit the cauſe of it, and the practicer may give it what name he pleaſes: But he will take this along with him, that I deal not in hard words, but ſtudy the plainneſs of natural reaſon.*

I don't in the leaſt doubt but many of my fellow-practitioners will cavil at, and endeavour to undervalue this my firſt publick attempt of this kind, and imagine that as they have practic'd longer, they muſt conſequently know more; for I freely own I have been in practice but ſixteen years: but as my buſineſs has been pretty extenſive, I have had many opportunities and occaſions of informing myſelf

myſelf of the nature of diſtempers, and of the beſt methods of cure. Now if they find me guilty of any real errors or miſtakes, as the moſt skilful artiſt in any profeſſion is not infallible, they will act candidly, if with their pen they will mark ſuch errors, and inform the author, in order for their correction in ſome future edition; by which means the art of Farriering will in time be brought to greater perfection, and the publick receive the benefit of it.

I have here laid down nothing but what natural reaſon ſuggeſts, and indeed that alone ought to be the Farrier's guide. 'Tis true, I have here laid the foundation, and ſhould be extremely glad to ſee any improvements made upon it. It is high time the Farriers ſhould redeem their credit, and that they no longer ſuffer it to be in the power of every jockey boy to tell their maſters they can do as well as moſt of our profeſſion, which

which too many are too apt to believe, by which means many a brave horſe is ſpoiled; for in a compoſition of drugs, if one is contrary to another, eſpecially in purging, it may have ſuch an ill effect on the texture and oeconomy of the blood, as to be the forerunner of all the diſeaſes I ſhall hereafter treat of. For I do affirm, that miſapplied phyſick will give nature as great a ſhock, as the worſt miſ-uſage can do.

Let every gentleman then ſeriouſly conſider whether any groom, whatever he pretends, can have that knowledge and judgment in diſtempers, equal to a Farrier who has any practice at all; for, as to learning, grooms and Farriers, I take it, are much upon a level. Now there are but few grooms that have more than two, three, four or five horſes under their care, or we may allow ſome head grooms in ſome noblemens ſtables, to have ten or twelve. But ſuppoſing

even this, which ſeldom happens, can he pretend to ſee and know that variety of diſtempers, as muſt neceſſarily come under the care of a man who gets his daily bread by it, and who conſequently muſt have ten to one more diſeaſes paſs thro' his hands in a year? By this means he muſt in courſe better underſtand diſtempers, and know the nature of drugs, if he has any regard to his livelihood, or a good name, as no doubt muſt be the caſe where a man has nothing elſe to depend upon.

This is the caſe when a groom takes his maſter's horſes to doctor; why, ſays he, ſuch a lord, earl, or duke's groom, gave me ſuch a receipt; and unleſs it contains a great number of drugs, to be ſure it's not worth a farthing; however, 'tis preſently bought and given to the horſe, without ever knowing or enquiring into the nature or operation of any one of the ingredients in the compound. By this

very

very thing alone, I dare venture to ſay, one half of the beſt bred-horſes in this kingdom are ſpoiled or kill'd on the ſpot.

Phyſick is undoubtedly very good, and as ſafe to be given to a horſe as to a human body; provided the conſtitution, and the cauſe of the diſeaſe it is given for, and the nature and operation of the drugs ſo given, be but rightly underſtood; without which neither man nor beaſt can be ſafe in taking phyſick. Now a-days indeed the profeſſion of a horſe-doctor, as he is learnedly call'd in the country, is grown ſo common, that but take a boy from the plough, and put him in your ſtable for two or three months, give him a jockey's cap and a belt, and he immediately commences a profeſs'd Farrier; and many a fine skin is carried to the collar-makers, as trophies of his ſuperior skill. However, 'tis confeſs'd there are many ſenſible men, who, by conſtantly at-

tending the ſtables of noblemen, may, and do acquire a good deal of knowledge in the art of Farriering; but I ſpeak as to the generality of grooms.

Thus have I freely deliver'd my ſentiments, which I humbly hope will not be diſpleaſing to the candid reader. I have advanc'd nothing but what I am convinced is the truth; and as the only view I had in publiſhing this book, was to offer my natural reaſons with reſpect to the diſtempers of horſes, and as moſt gentlemen are afraid to have their horſes purged, from the danger they apprehend of bad or miſapplied phyſick, and the diſappointment it often gives them of riding or otherwiſe uſing them; and as very few horſes, eſpecially thoſe taken into their ſervice very young, can be made to ſtand in the ſtable without being cleanſed; and as the old methods are grown very dangerous, I have by my ſtudy for the welfare of this noble creature,

creature, found out and long practiſed a method entirely of my own invention; namely, to cleanſe without phyſick, or a day's hindrance from working; which general Remedy, *its nature, operations, and effects the reader will find in* p. 94.

In the cloſe of this Eſſay *I have added a collection of caſes, which may ſerve to explain, illuſtrate, and confirm what I have advanced in relation to the ſeveral diſeaſes I have here treated of. In ſome of theſe caſes, the reader will find, the diſeaſe proved incurable, in others a cure was perfected, together with the cauſe of the diſtemper, and the methods I took to that end. I have not, it's true, in every caſe, explained the particular medicine I uſed for the recovery of my patient, yet, in general, I have given ſuch ideas of the courſe I took, that any Farrier will find aſſiſtance in the like caſes, from what I have ſaid*

upon

upon each of theſe; and in two or three of theſe caſes that were very deſperate, I have throughly explained whatever is neceſſary for his knowledge and practice.

Neither could I omit explaining a ſimple, tho' a good remedy or two for the foot; becauſe my brethren of the profeſſion, in the country eſpecially, as far as I have travelled, are apt to uſe too many drying things, ſuch as tar, &c. in their medicines, before the feet is quite eaſy; which is dangerous; from which, and drawing of ſoals, I hope to perſuade them. In humble expectation that what I have here laid before the publick will prove of uſe and ſervice to all that profeſs the noble art of a Farrier, is the ſincere deſire and hearty wiſh of their

moſt humble and

obedient Servant,

Matthew Allen.

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THE Nature and Proceeding OF DISTEMPERS Incident to HORSES.

PART I.

BEGIN first with internal Diſeaſes, as they are of moſt Conſequence, and much more difficult to be diſcerned than thoſe that are external. Now internal diſeaſes are many, and it behoves a Farrier

to know the nature of them, before he offers a medicine for the cure.

Of COLDS.

COLDS are the original of almoſt all other diſtempers, and are generally occaſion'd by an over-heat of the whole maſs of blood; which over-heat opens the pores of the ſkin, which are like ſo many ſuckers or air-holes to draw in the damps and noiſome vapours of the air, which in courſe will affect the health of the body proportionably as the pores are more or leſs open. When the horſe comes to ſtand ſtill and cool, the pores cloſe, and the blood having receiv'd the infection, carries it in its circulation to and fro to every part of the body, till the humour, thus receiv'd, grows too thick for the paſſages to contain; and

and the paſſages being too ſmall for the humour to make its courſe, it clogs, and generally ſettles on the lungs, which makes him break out with coughing. And this humour frequently ſhews itſelf in other places, by ſwellings; for wherever it ſettles, it cauſes a diſorder, more or leſs, ſometimes in the glands, or under the jaw, or in the legs, *&c.* and ſometimes under the belly.

Now from the blood, thus fouled, proceed the following diſeaſes, viz. *Fevers*, *Molten Greaſe*, *Gripes*, *Strangury* or *Cholick*, *dry and fix'd Coughs*, *Broken Winds*, *Glanders*, *Farſeys*, *Strangles*, *Pole-Evil*, *ſore Eyes*, and even *ſore Throats*, and *Cankers* in the mouth: In ſhort, all diſtempers in general take their riſe from colds.

Some indeed are of opinion that there are particular diſtempers hereditary: this I allow, as in ſome

caſes of the eyes; but then the ſire and dam muſt before have receiv'd the infection I have been ſpeaking of.

Now the queſtion is, how this humour proceeds to occaſion ſo many diſtempers; and why, when the blood has receiv'd the abovemention'd infection, this humour generally ſettles on the lungs. And the firſt effect you perceive of it is a cough, which frequently becomes fix'd to that degree, as to make him ſo terribly ſore that he has no power to cough at all; whereupon his ſpirits flag, he crouds himſelf all of a heap, and his ſtomach falls off.

Of FEVERS *in general.*

FEVERS are of divers kinds, *viz.* peſtilential, putrid, intermitting, and ſimple. But tho' they are diſtinguiſh'd by theſe ſeveral

veral names, yet they proceed from the ſame cauſe, and differ as to their effects thus. The peſtilential, or, in plain terms, the plaguy Fever, is when it ſeizes the horſe ſo violently as to kill him in two or three days, more or leſs, according as he is ſeized. The putrid, or what I call the pleuretic Fever, is when it affects the ſide and *plura*, that is, the skirts that join to the ſide, and part the lungs from the liver and heart. The ſimple Fever is when it only ſlightly affects the blood, cauſes a little diſorder and dulneſs, is hot in the mouth, and he feeds but ſlowly, or not at all. All theſe ſorts are to be help'd by comfortable ſweating medicines.

How the blood becomes ſo infected as to cauſe Fevers, proceeds from the infections aforeſaid, that have for ſome time been lurking in the maſs. Or if the horſe ſhould happen to be in any flurry of ſpi-

rit, either by violent exerciſe, or the like, which put the blood in a ferment, the heat of which warms thoſe glewy-like humours, and they mingling with the blood, are forced into the ſmalleſt paſſages of the lungs by the more than ordinary degree of motion the blood is in at that time; there this foul humour is left in the ſmaller paſſages, for the blood has not force enough in its return to bring it back, by reaſon of its thickneſs and glewy-like nature. Now theſe paſſages or ſmaller arteries being more or leſs ſtopp'd up, according as the humour is more or leſs predominant, the blood immediately meets with a repulſe, which cauſes a greater extenſion or fulneſs in the larger paſſages, and a quicker return muſt neceſſarily follow, as the main fountain is ſtill ſupplying its uſual quantity, and thoſe arteries that carry it back being over-ſup-

plied,

plied, are put in a great hurry, the blood heats and froths like new beer in a tun, and endeavours to force its way where it can. By this means the glands that ſupply the mouth and ſtomach with proper acids, are put in a ferment and great diſorder, which cauſes a loathing of food; the heart and whole maſs of blood are all in a hurry and heat; the ſmaller lobes of the lungs are ſtopped by the humour being fix'd, which makes the horſe fetch his breath quick and ſhort; the ſmalleſt fibres, or hair-like veſſels, that ſupply the ſkin with blood, are infected, which cauſes the hair to turn ſeemingly the wrong way on the back: Nay, even the juices that ſupply the joints with natural moiſture, are affected by this humour, and are ſo painful that a horſe don't care to ſtir. The glands ſend nothing into the mouth but froth and foam, which makes the

tongue hot and dry; thoſe in the ſtomach convey nothing there but diſorder'd acids, and cauſe a bad digeſted chyle, which is receiv'd to make up the compoſition of blood that is neceſſary to ſupply the whole body; by which means the conſtitution and oeconomy of the whole body muſt neceſſarily be diſorder'd and ſuffer, and is frequently the cauſe of the *dry gripes*, by the ſtomach's being too full of food, and the acids not regular to digeſt it, it lies in the ſtomach, and is not puſh'd off till the natural heat dries up all the moiſture, and it becomes hard as if baked in an oven. This baked dung is always found in the long gut, or ſecond ſtomach, or that which ſome call the lower belly, which adheres or joins to, and is the main paſſage out of the ſtomach. For in the firſt ſtomach, where the chyle is compoſed, nature will not ſuffer any groſs

groſs food to remain longer than juſt to digeſt its ſubſtance, and extract the beſt of its juices; for then it is puſh'd off, and ſometimes it remains there long enough to put the poor beaſt to a great deal of torture, and very often cauſes his death.

Of the Molten Grease.

NOW if ſome part of this foul humour be carried along with the excrement, it will be voided at the fundament like lumps of fat, ſuch as you ſee come from almoſt all horſes in a bad fever. This is termed the *Molten Greaſe*, and very rightly; for all the inward fat is as it were melted and run in heaps; and better it is for the horſe, if nature has ſtrength enough to vent ſome part of the humour, ſo clogg'd, in that way. Now if the humour is dripp'd and ſettled on the

the lungs, and not ſo ſevere as aforeſaid, it commonly forces a running at the noſe; for as nature cauſes this humour, as far as in her lies, to ſeparate or digeſt, it has no other way of venting itſelf but at the noſtrils, when fixed on the lungs. This humour likewiſe frequently flings a horſe into ſo ſharp a ſcouring as is hardly to be ſtopp'd. Nay, I have often known a horſe die of it, after all means have been uſed to prevent its violent courſe. It may be properly termed the *Bloody-Flux*; for ſometimes the humour is ſo ſharp as to force a voidance of blood.

Of the GLANDERS.

AGAIN, if the humours are ſettled ſo ſeverely on the lungs, as not to leave nature power ſufficient to throw them quite off, the heat and poiſonous quality ſoon infects

infects the lungs to that degree, as even to turn what nature ſends for the ſupply of life, to bad corruption, and ſo to void itſelf at the noſe. When therefore this humour is predominant in that part, it infects thoſe juices that ſupply the mouth with moiſture, and thickens them ſo as to hinder their free paſſage thro' thoſe veſſels called the glands; whence proceed thoſe kernels or nobbs you find under the jaws. Thus the juices that iſſue into the mouth, and are ſwallowed into the ſtomach to digeſt the food, being infected, the whole maſs is ſoon infected, and quickly contributes ſolely to ſupply and increaſe this fulſome diſeaſe, which ſoon infects and ulcerates the fleſhy or bony part of the noſtrils; and all the noſtril parts becoming entirely ulcerous, hence proceeds the alteration of the colour of the Matter vented at the noſe. This occaſions

the

the loſs of natural nouriſhment to the other parts of the body, which muſt therefore neceſſarily decline and fall away, and death ſoon enſue. This is what I call the *Glanders*.

Of BROKEN WINDS.

IF the aforeſaid humours do not turn to any of theſe effects, they oftentimes dry and fix in the paſſages of the lungs, and clog the air-pipes in ſuch a manner as that the breath cannot have its free courſe into the lights; and in proportion as the ſaid humour prevails, the paſſages are more or leſs clogg'd and ſtopt, and accordingly fix'd coughs are more or leſs predominant, and proceed to what we call a *Broken Wind*. For tho' the humour is but ſlightly fixed at firſt; yet the blood being infected, it is impaired by it: and to that degree, that nature of itſelf has not ſtrength ſufficient to move

move it. But few people ſeek relief in time, imagining it will go off of itſelf, till what was firſt ſettled, gathers more and more, like mud in a common-ſewer, inſomuch that the ſmall globular paſſages are almoſt, or quite ſtopt, and the breath cannot without great difficulty paſs into the lights; which makes the horſe labour for breath, as is evident from the beating or drawing together of the flanks. And the humour ſo fix'd, in the manner above deſcrib'd, is much like a piece of fat ſtuffed into each paſſage or air-pipe; and as no medicine can be applied but what is firſt refined in the ſtomach, therefore the goodneſs and virtue of that medicine can only be communicated by the circulation of the blood to the lungs; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that the blood will leave all the virtue of the medicine in one particular part: But if it did, it is impoſſible for

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any thing to have power enough to force out or diſcharge the matter ſo fixed. A cordial oily mixture may and will have this effect, to ſoften and eaſe the parts grieved; but no longer than the ſtrength of the cordial remains, will the creature have eaſe. 'Tis by giving things of a ſoft oily nature is compleated what is called, *Setting a Broken-Winded Horſe*, for a day or two.

THUS I think I have ſet down the nature of the humours that affect the lungs, in as plain and natural a way as can well be done, without uſing any learned terms of art to deſcribe the veſſels and arteries by, which moſt other authors puzzle Farriers with.

Of the STRANGURY.

I Shall now treat of another very ill conſequence, occaſioned by this clog of humours whilſt

whilſt they lie inviſible in the body; I mean the *Strangury* or *Strongolom.* Whether this diſorder ariſes from the firſt gathering of the humours in the body, or after their continuance there ſome time; whether one or the other, this is certain, that humours are always the cauſe of it; for, by their ſettling round the kidneys, the urinary parts of the bladder, the paſſages for the urine are ſtopp'd, and the horſe is flung into ſuch an agony, that death is the ſpeedy conſequence without preſent relief. And if death does not immediately follow, yet it often gives him ſuch violent pains in the back and loins, by ſettling round the kidneys, that he is often deemed broken-back'd and quite uſeleſs. Tho' thoſe humours generally firſt ſettle on the lungs, nature many times will not ſuffer them to continue long there, except they are

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immoveably fixed in the manner before deſcribed, but moves them like a river moving a bank of ſand by little and gradually, more or leſs according to the force of the blood, or as the humours are more or leſs thick or foul; if they are moved to the urinary parts, then proceeds the *Strangury*; if the blood carries them farther, then follow violent ſwellings in the groin, which often break or gauge: but if the ſwelling breaks, it's better for the poor beaſt. If the humours move towards the fore-part, the ſwellings proceed at the point of the ſhoulder, and are, as in the groin, very troubleſome, and frequently end with the loſs of life; eſpecially if they ſettle on the inſide of the cheſt, ſo as to cauſe a *Pleuriſy*, or ſuch a ſoreneſs as the horſe cannot move his fore-legs. And indeed they very often ſettle there; and when they do, the diſ-

order

order they occaſion, is called the *Cheſt-founder*, which is ſeldom or never cured.

Of the PISE, *or* FLUX *of* URINE.

THE cauſe of the *Piſe*, or *Flux* of *Urine*, is, when the thinner humours affect the veſſel that conveys the urine to and from the kidneys, and that which carries it from the kidneys to the bladder; and this I call the urinary parts of which I have already treated in deſcribing the *Strangury*: I ſay, when theſe urinary parts are thus affected by theſe humours, it cauſes a continual motion to ſtale; and by the ſharp pricking of thoſe parts, the blood ſupplies it with all the watery humours it contains, together with the ſerum, which often dreins the blood ſo much as to make the horſe weak, and look thin, his hide clinging to his ribs, as if vio-

lently ſurfeited or hide-bound. I have ſeen ſome ſtale blood; the reaſon of which, I conceive, is, that the veſſels of the kidneys and urinary parts, being by ſome great ſtrain fretted and much hurt, every artery and veſſel ſo offended emits blood, which the urine takes along with it; and the urine and blood being thus mixed, it comes from him in the colour of blood. Sometimes indeed it will not mix with the urine, but comes away in clods and clotters of all blood; when this happens, the caſe is very bad, and requires a good deal of reſt, with ſtrengthening medicines for his recovery.

IT will no doubt be asked, how a horſe that never was hard wrought, or ill-us'd, ſhould come by theſe humours and diſtempers? I anſwer there are ſeveral reaſons to be given; one of which is this, *viz.* A horſe that is a hard feeder, will as ſoon foul a maſs of blood, unleſs

unleſs well exercis'd, as a horſe that is a hard and free worker can do by over much work.

Of the WORMS.

ANother thing that fouls the blood, and cauſes humours and diſorders, tho' the horſe be well kept, and all poſſible care taken of him with reſpect to his exerciſe, is *Worms*; of which there are ſeveral ſorts: And I ſhall carefully and particularly treat of their ill effects.

WORMS are a noiſome vermin that breed in all horſes at one time or other, but eſpecially in young ones; and by their ill effects many a brave horſe loſes his life.

THE firſt ſort of theſe vermin I ſhall mention, are *Botts*; theſe I think are moſt dangerous. 'Tis reaſonable to believe they are bred by means of evil humours, and bad digeſtions; and as ſoon as bred,

they ſeize on the inſide of the ſtomach, work their heads faſt in, and there ſtick like a wood-tick on a dog or horſe, as thick as poſſible they can ſtick one above another. If there be large quantities, of which you may eaſily judge by ſeeing more or leſs appear about the fundament: For as there are vaſt numbers about the ſtomach, ſome of them loſe their hold, and are carried away along with the groſſer food, and catch hold of the guts any where as they paſs along with the excrement. Theſe vermin, by long continuance, will work ſo deep in the coats of the ſtomach, that when they loſe their hold, there will be a ſmall leakage from the ſtomach, which will drop on the ſkirts or *plura*, and is there confined for ſome time, more or leſs, till it comes to a quantity: for the moiſture they dripped can have no vent, and therefore

therefore ſoon inflames the heart and lungs, mortifies, and conſequently the horſe dies in a great agony; and ſo it paſſes off that he died of the *Gripes*. But if any man will be convinced of the truth, after the horſe is flea'd, open but the belly juſt at the point of the breaſt, and he will find ſometimes near a pail full of naſty bloody ſtinking water; and by carefully examining the ſtomach, you will find it in the condition I have deſcribed, tho' perhaps at that time but few or none of thoſe vermin in it; for this diſeaſe may have been gathering a great while, tho' the worms have been kill'd or diſpers'd. I have often ſeen a horſe's ſtomach torn five or ſix inches by his over-filling himſelf, occaſion'd by the defect of the ſtomach, by being weaken'd by theſe noiſome vermin call'd *Botts*, and die in the manner as has been ſhewn.

As to the other ſort of worms, I mean, the long ſort, they many times breed in large quantities, feed on the beſt that ſhould enrich and nouriſh the blood, whereby the blood and juices are impoveriſh'd, and no part of the body has the nouriſhment which nature requires; which makes the ſkin ſtick cloſe to the ribs, and gives name to that diſorder call'd the *Hide-bound*; the hair will ſtart and ſtand an end, the countenance will be dull, and the ſpirits flagg'd; in this condition he remains perhaps, till he break out all over in blotches, which ſoon turn to the *Leproſy* or *Mange*, or the ſmall, knotted, or *Pock-Farſy*; all of which are very dangerous.

SEVERAL authors have beſtowed abundance of pains in deſcribing the ſeveral ſorts of worms in horſes, which I think needleſs, ſince the ſame thing which kills one,

one, will deſtroy the other. A certain author indeed ſays, that no worms can breed or live in the ſtomach; the falſity of which aſſertion will be manifeſt to any perſon who will give himſelf the trouble to be preſent at the opening of a horſe that died of them, when they may ſometimes ſee a maw eaten by *Botts* like a honey-comb, for the ſpace of four or five inches ſquare, and often thouſands of the other ſort.

I once was ſent for to a horſe which was ſeemingly taken with a fit of the gripes. I applied what I thought a ſuitable remedy, which forced him to ſtale and dung, but he grew worſe and worſe for three days, and then died. Willing to be informed of the cauſe of his death, before ſeveral people I opened him, and found a large parcel of worms floating about on the acids of the ſtomach; and upon examining the paſſage into the ſe-

cond ſtomach, or great gut, I diſcover'd ſuch a large quantity of worms clogg'd and ſo interwoven one within another, as wholly to ſtop the paſſage, which was the cauſe of his death. I dare be bold to aſſert, that worms, and the ill effects they produce, are the cauſe of the death of one half of the horſes in this kingdom, for want of the application of a ſuitable medicine in time.

Of the RHEUMATISM *or* GOUT.

THERE is alſo another humour which infects the blood, and that is a thin, watry, ſour humour, which having ſeparated itſelf from the more heavy and groſs humours, inſinuates and makes itſelf familiar with the blood, ſo as to be carried with it to and fro in its circulation; this affects the limbs or limb with inviſible lameneſs, and may

may properly be termed the *Rheumatiſm* or *Gout*; becauſe the tormenting effects of it are not unlike that diſtemper in the human body. You will have a horſe ſuddenly fall lame, either behind or before, but moſt commonly before; the Farrier is ſent for, and the ſhoe is taken off, which is very prudent and judicious ſo to do, unleſs the ailment is very viſible indeed. The next thing is bleeding and oiling, and the lameneſs immediately term'd a *Shoulder-ſlip*, or *Stiful-ſtrain'd*. I have ſeen ſeveral horſes ſo lame only by this humour, as hardly to be got out of the ſtable, and in three or four days ſo well recover'd as to be capable of labour: For by the warmth and penetration of the oils, the humour is moved, and taken off with the circulation; yet ſtill it remains in the body, tho' the horſe be eaſy, and in appearance well; but perhaps the third or

fourth

fourth time he is uſed, he falls lame again in one of his hind-legs, or the other fore-leg, or even the ſame again; and by bleeding and oiling, as for a ſtrain, as the ailment is judged to be, the humour is moved about from one part to another, but no remedy applied internally to take it quite off, till at length it fixes on ſome joint or other, ſo very ſeverely, as to ſhrink or contract the ſinews and tendons to that degree, that it's impoſſible to remove it; and thus the horſe becomes for ever lame.

FROM the prevalency of this humour, I am bold to ſay, proceed almoſt all irrecoverable and inviſible lameneſſes; for as every joint receives its nouriſhment from the blood, ſo there is none but what is liable to be affected according to its ſituation and actions; the lower ſooner than the upper, and frequently all together. But

when

when it affects the coffin-joint, it is of all others the moſt dangerous for a perpetual lameneſs. The reaſon is, becauſe when it drops there, it cauſes by its ſharpneſs a great heat and pain, and the lameneſs is very ſeldom ſearch'd for there, but they cry, it's in the ſhoulder; and whilſt they are doctoring that part, the part aggrieved becomes abſolutely incurable; for by its continuance, it weakens the tendons, ſhrinks in the hoof at the top of the crownet, which binds ſtrong upon the fleſh and joint, and gives a perpetual pain; and as ſoon as this is perceived, then, ſay they, he is founder'd, and can have no help, and conſequently muſt be for ever lame: for when a crownet is thus ſhrunk, I never ſaw any that was brought to its proper centre again. All which proceeds from want of adminiſtring a proper remedy in time. I would therefore

adviſe

adviſe all practitioners, that when a horſe is brought them to be cur'd of a lameneſs that they can't rightly diſcover, that they apply a remedy to this particular part, as well as to others which they ſuſpect to be affected. But of this I ſhall ſpeak more particularly toward the end of this book.

Of the STAG-EVIL.

ANOTHER bad effect produc'd by this humour, is, when it ſeizes the glands and nerves of the head: This I call the *Stag-Evil*, otherwiſe a ſtagnation on the glands. For when it ſettles there, the horſe has no uſe of his neck, but ſticks out his head like a pig on a ſpit; and if you ſtir his head, he turns up his eyes, ſo that you can diſcern nothing but the white; and it's almoſt death for him to move it. It often takes away the uſe

uſe of his jaws; the conſequence of which is very commonly his death, at leaſt the loſs of his lower lip, which he rarely recovers. And from this humour alone often proceeds the total loſs of all the limbs, inſomuch that a horſe can't ſtand at all. Sometimes it ſeizes on the loins and hind-legs only; ſo that he ſhall have the uſe of his fore-parts, the hind-parts at the ſame time ſhall be as if dead. This may be properly called the *Dead Palſie*, and is generally mortal.

THIS humour ſometimes falls ſo very ſharp into the fore-feet, that it entirely deprives the coffin-joint of the uſe of its tendons, and forces them to give way and ſink, and the horſe becomes what is called *Pomice-footed*; his joints are rendered uſeleſs, and the horſe unſerviceable, unleſs to put to the plough, or ſome very eaſy ſoft exerciſe; which ſeldom anſwers the expence

of

of bringing them about: for I have known many lie in this condition a quarter or half a year, and at laſt unfit for any ſervice.

IF the humour ſeizes the brain, it cauſes madneſs, or what is called the *Mad-Staggers*, which carries off many a brave horſe. But it may reaſonably be ſuppos'd, it does not immediately ſeize the brain, without ſome diſorder firſt in the lungs, liver, or the like; it certainly has its ſymptoms, tho' not always diſcernable till it affects the brain.

IT's farther obſervable, that the *Staggers* are always attended with a Fever. This diſtemper is not unlike a man light-headed in a violent Fever, who had he, in this condition, the ſtrength of a horſe, he would be as ungovernable.

THE *Yellows*, as it's called, is always the fore-runner of the *Staggers*; yet many a horſe has the *Yel-*

Yellows, and not the *Staggers*, becauſe it is perceived in time; and it alſo happens as the humour is more or leſs ſevere: for all the tokens we ever diſcover of the *Yellows*, are, when the white of the eyes, and the inſide of the lips are turned of a yellowiſh colour, occaſioned only by an illneſs at the ſtomach, which cauſes exceſſive faintings, and almoſt a ſtagnation of the whole maſs of blood, which does not circulate freely. And the whiter the aforeſaid parts are perceived to be, the ſooner will they turn yellow, tho' all the while the diſorder is in the body.

The End of the firſt Part.

THE

THE Viſible and External DISTEMPERS Incident to HORSES.

PART II.

Of the diſtempers in the EYES.

ALL viſible and external diſtempers proceed from humours in the blood. Now the eyes have their nouriſhment ſupplied from the blood by ſeveral arteries and blood-veſſels, needleſs to trouble the reader with, becauſe they are all derived from

from one fountain, and affected with one humour, tho' in different ſhapes. The eyes are ſupplied with the moſt refined and choiceſt of the juices. This humour, by its thinneſs and ſharp viſcous quality, gets familiar or predominant with theſe juices, and runs with them in their circulation; and as the eye is ſupplied by very ſmall arteries or fibres, from the main optick nerves, the ſharpneſs of the humour ſoon over-powers them, and gives the eye a great pain, cauſes a ſharp humour to flow from one or both at once; and by continuing there a ſhort time, the heat and ſharpneſs of the humour ſhrinks and dries up theſe blood-veſſels which ſupply the eyes, prevents its natural nouriſhment, and blindneſs muſt conſequently enſue ſooner or later, according to the ſeverity or force of the humour; which it's impoſſible to prevent, without a reme-

dy to cleanſe and rid the blood of theſe humours, and then ſomething to ſtrengthen and nouriſh the fibres and arteries of the eyes, which may be done by a medicine propoſed in the latter part of this book.

Of the FARSEY, *or* FASHIONS.

THIS diſtemper proceeds from a foul blood, or the groſs, thin and viſcid humours mixed together, which fall down in ſome limb or other part, but moſt commonly in the limbs: Theſe, I ſay, ſometimes drop ſo ſharp, as to cauſe ſuch an inflammation as gives the horſe great pain, and often, in ſpite of all fomentations and proper drinks, infect the whole maſs of blood, inſomuch that all a horſe eats or drinks, turns to nothing but a ſupply to this noiſome diſtemper; the maſs being thus infected,

flings

ſlings it out all over the body, in ſpite of all the powers of medicine, and death is the ſpeedy conſequence. Of the truth of theſe facts every Farrier of any ſtanding or tolerable practice muſt be ſatisfied.

WITH regard to ſuch *Farſeys* as do not fall ſo ſevere as above, theſe are often ſoon cured; but frequently, for want of a right ſeaſonable application, turn to the worſt ſort, and have the ſame fatal iſſue. For you are to conſider that if this or any other diſtemper does not grow better, it grows worſe; for no diſtemper is long at a ſtand. And as the *Farſey* ſhews itſelf in many parts of the body, whereever it appears, that vein or artery is full, ſtopped up with the foulneſs of the blood, like a large or ſmall drein from a main ſewer, which has ſeveral ways for the water and filth to run thro'; ſo this vein being clogged, every

circulation is ſtill heaping more to it, till it overflows, and then affects ſome others; and thus by degrees ſpreads itſelf all over the body, if not timely prevented, either by opening the grieved part outwardly, or a cleanſing medicine taken internally.

Now when the *Farſey*, that is, the groſs humour, and the viſcid, ſharp, watry humours flow all to one part, and unite together, it's very ſeldom they are cured of either. This diſtemper often proceeds from cutting, ſpurring, and many other accidents, as bruiſes, *&c.* yet ſtill the blood muſt be foul and ready to contribute its venom to the part grieved, which wou'd have been as nothing, had not the humour been in the body. I take this humour, before it appears, if I may without offence be allowed to make the compariſon, to be like a proud ambitious

bitious man, who envies every one above him, ſpites his equals, and treats unmercifully every one he imagines has done him an injury, tho' the poor ſufferer be ever ſo penitent and grieved for his ſuppoſed offence.

Of the GREASE.

THE *Greaſe* falls down the main veins of the legs, and proceeds from the ſame humour, only it is thinner, but breaks out in a running, and is very ſore and painful to a horſe, and many times for want of the blood being cleanſed in time, and a proper medicine externally applied, becomes incurable, by a large ſwelling and great tetters, that puſh out as big as large nuts, and a continual floating of humours to it, which will hinder almoſt any medicine from doing any good. Theſe are generally a year before

they come to be ſo very bad; but it's common for moſt men, if a horſe has but a little ſharp glitey humour in the heels, to call it the *Greaſe*, which is often cured by a proper poulteſs or two, or at leaſt drove back into the blood, and is to be carried off by an internal remedy or worſe will come of it; for how often ſhall you ſee, by drying up a ſharp humour in the heels, that it immediately flies to the eyes, and blinds the horſe?

Of FISTULA'S *and* POLE-EVILS.

THESE two diſtempers are much of the ſame kind, and require the ſame medicines and method of cure, and therefore I join them in the ſame article.

A *Fiſtula* proceeds from the pinch of the ſaddle or the withers, which, by the bruiſe the part receives, cauſes an inflammation and great

great pain; immediately upon which the humours in the blood fly to the place grieved, form a large ſwelling, and in a little time breaks out in a violent running; and often before the ſwelling breaks, the heat and poiſonous quality of the humours, rots and fouls the griſtle and part of the plate-bone, ſo much that it muſt be cut or burnt away by cauſticks or the like, before a cure can be performed; and even then it's generally a great while before the cure can be compleated.

THE ſame way proceeds the *Pole-evil*, ſometimes by a bruiſe, but oftner of itſelf, by the humour which the horſe has contracted by heats and colds. This evil often proves exceeding troubleſom; for it fouls the griſtle or perth under the creſt or mane, which muſt be cut or ſcal'd out before a cure can be made, which will take up much the ſame time as a *Fiſtula*; yet a great

number of horſes die of this diſtemper in a year in this kingdom.

As to thoſe violent ſwellings in the groin, which often gather and break, alſo thoſe that riſe on the ſhoulders and elſewhere, all proceed from a foul blood; and a horſe is generally very healthful after ſuch breakings and runnings, let 'em happen where they will.

Of the STRANGLES.

THE *Strangles* almoſt all horſes have once, and that is generally when they are young. It is a large ſwelling under the jaws, and a horſe is for the moſt part very ſick at their firſt appearance; but ſoon grows better as the ſwelling ripens and comes to break. This diſorder is often attended with a *Quincy* in the throat, which makes it difficult and ſometimes impoſſible for a horſe to ſwallow. When this

this happens, the caſe is ſomething dangerous; tho' 'tis but ſeldom they meet together.

THE *Strangles* proceed from the ſame cauſe as all other ulcers do, that is, from colds; and the humour ſettling on the glands, the blood has not force enough to move it, which therefore ſoon gathers to a ſubſtance, and appears generally more on one ſide than the other, according as the humour fixes. This diſtemper, if you are careful to foment it well, and let it be thorough ripe before it's launched, does a horſe a great deal of good, by cleanſing the glands, and drawing all humours from the head, eyes, *&c.*

Of Diſorders in the MOUTH.

QUINCYS, I think, riſe much in the ſame manner, except that they ſwell in the inſide of

of the throat, and are generally attended with a Fever; for as he cannot ſwallow his natural moiſture and food, the ſtomach is ſoon inflamed, which cauſes a Fever. And as no application can be made to forward the ripening it, as nature is often a good while before it forces it to break, and for want of giving or putting down with a horn ſuch cooling nouriſhing medicines as are proper, and not keeping the throat warm on the outſide; from theſe, or ſome of theſe cauſes, it often happens, that a horſe dies of this diſtemper, and the Farrier very often not apprehenſive what is the true caſe. For this reaſon I would adviſe all practitioners, when they perceive a horſe is in a Fever, to keep the throat warm and bathed, and to examine the mouth and throat often.

Of

Of Cankers.

As to the *Cankers* in the mouth, they generally proceed from a hot feverish stomach, or from a hurt with the bitt, or a bite with his own teeth: all which are to be cured with a proper mouth-water, except it's attended with a Fever, in which case the Fever must be moved first.

The *Lamper* is a large piece of superfluous flesh joined to the fore-teeth of the upper-jaw, and to the bars or roof of the mouth. This I take to be occasioned by nature only. For as the colt's mouth, when foaled, is from the upper bar of the roof to the teeth, all of a fungous soft flesh, exactly like the *Lampers*; and as the bars of the mouth gather strength and get hard one by one, the uppermost first, and so on gradually till they

they come to the teeth; therefore the *Lampers* would ſoon gather to a bar, were it not that the teeth go ſloping up towards the noſtrils and prevents it; and the *Lamper* is only that ſpare fleſh which the roof has no occaſion for, and leaves it often of a lump againſt the teeth, which being rubb'd with the hard food paſſing over it, it becomes ſore, and will often make a horſe refuſe his meat, becauſe this piece of fleſh lies higher than the teeth.

THE *Flaps*, all agree, is a piece of looſe skin that grows juſt between the tusk and the grinders, joining to the lower lip, and hangs like a bag or ſhrivell'd skin. This often claps in between the grinders, and makes him afraid to chew or grind his food. When this is the caſe, the grinders ought to be ſearch'd into; for in ſome horſes they will wear ſharp and ſnagged, and often tear the inſide of the cheek,

cheek, and be ſo ſore that a horſe durſt not grind his food.

Of the MANGE.

THE *Mange*, which ſometimes ſpreads almoſt or quite over the body, but eſpecially about the mane, is contracted by the ſharp watry humour, which I have had frequent occaſion to mention; and ſome people are of a ſtrong opinion it is infectious or catching. Thus far I am of the ſame opinion; that is, when one horſe ſhall have the opportunity to nabb or gnaw another, for by the ſcraping of the ſcurf with the teeth, then immediately iſſues out a clear ſort of a liquor. And it's natural for all horſes, when they find any moiſture in another, to lick it, and by perpetually doing ſo, may ſoon contract the ſame diſeaſe by the filth he licks which ſoon mixes with what is in his

his own body. So it is with a *Farſey*; if another horſe licks his ulcers, then it is catching, and not otherwiſe. For till a horſe is broke out, and his ſores run, there is no danger of catching his diſtemper; nor even then, if the others are ſecured from licking: for the breath penetrating no farther than the lungs, can have no effect either to give the *Farſey* or the *Mange*.

IF theſe humours happen to fix in any part of the body, the horſe may be very ſound; unleſs by a very long ſtanding the diſtemper has infected the whole maſs, and every thing within him is foul and rotten. Why, ſays one, I had one horſe that was afflicted with this or that diſeaſe, and it is gone thro' the whole ſtable. To this I anſwer, That the horſes which ſtand together, generally work together; and why may not one horſe as well as another catch cold or ſurfeit the blood,

even

even at the ſame time? That they do ſo, I am ſatisfied; but the bad effect of it does not turn or ſhew itſelf at once, nor upon all alike. But perhaps one is much groſſer and fouler than another; and a horſe, with what he has freſh contracted, and what was in the blood before, breaks out into a *Farſey* or *Mange*, or perhaps turns to the *Glanders*. Now the other horſes his companions, are all ſeemingly well, and as if nothing ailed them; but in a month or two break out in the ſame manner as the other. Thus it may happen to three out of four, and the fourth ſeem as if nothing ever ailed him, and perhaps nothing ever did, as you ever perceived; and as ſoon as the ſecond or third breaks out, then to be ſure, ſays the owner, it is catching, becauſe they ſtood all together. But I affirm that all their ailments proceed from one and the ſame internal cauſe;

cauſe; and that the horſe or horſes that eſcape it, is becauſe their blood was not ſo foul as the others at that time, or elſe are of a ſtronger nature, and the circulation prevented its bad effects, and mov'd it off for the preſent.

But as to the *Mange*, it is moſt common to coarſe groſs kind of horſes, ſuch as brewer's, carmen's, and the like. And the reaſon why they are more ſubject to it than others, is becauſe they feed groſsly on grains, when they come from work are put up in their ſweat, and but little care taken of them as to their cleaning, eſpecially thoſe parts where the *Mange* generally comes, that is, in their manes and necks. For tho' the other parts of the body are cleaned, that part which moſt requires it, eſpecially in thick creaſed and full maned horſes, is ſeldom look'd at or touched; and ſweat harbouring, together with

with the heat of the collar, will ſoon bring the *Mange* in the cleaneſt horſe alive; but let the mane be bruſh'd and comb'd once a day, with a ſpunge fix'd to the comb proper for them, and the collars ſcrap'd and cleans'd once a week, they may be kept as clean as coach horſes.

BUT when the *Mange* breaks out all over the body like a leproſy, it proceeds from the ſharp humour in the blood; and muſt be check'd outwardly, and the blood cleanſed inwardly. As to the horſe that breaks out with little nobbs like peaſe, his blood, very probably, has been over-heated, and by taking a quantity away will diſperſe in twenty four hours. This is not to be term'd the *Mange*, though it often is.

THE *Malender* and *Salender* are much like the *Mange*, and are fed by the ſame humour; and the ſame

remedy as cures the *Mange*, will cure the *Malenders* and *Salenders*. Betwixt theſe two there is no difference if kept clean; only the *Malender* fixes at the joint at the back of the knee, and the *Salender* in the joint before the hock in the hind-leg.

CORES are of the ſame nature with boys childblains, which are cauſed by being often in the wet and cold. So it is with young horſes in the winter-ſeaſon; their heels being chilled by the wet and cold winds, break out, and little pieces of rotten fleſh will turn out like nuts, ſome bigger and ſome leſs, juſt as if a cauſtick had been put in to eat a foul part from the ſound; and if they don't break out with *Cores*, then they burſt into ſore cracks; ſo that by the pain cauſed by either, a ſtrong humour is drawn down to the heel, to that degree, that it often requires a month or two's time to make the horſe

horſe ſound; otherwiſe they are ſoon cured. Thus you ſee, that by cold and chills, eſpecially if numb'd with the wet, the fleſh rots and putrifies as much as by an over-heat or fire.

CORES may be cauſed by bruiſes, by hitting one leg againſt the other; but generally the other is the caſe. However, I would give one caution to gentlemens coachmen, which I am perſuaded they won't take amiſs, ſince I give a reaſon for it; and that is, that they don't clip their horſes heels too cloſe and bare in the winter. The reaſon they alledge for ſo doing, is, to keep out the dirt, which, if harbour'd in the heels, poiſons them, and makes them crack and core. But they are certainly wrong in their notion, if they think to prevent this inconvenience by taking away all their hair; for nature has fortified the heels with

more hair than any other part of the body, except the mane and tale only, becauſe that from the footlock almoſt to the hock, lies the main ſtreſs or weight of the body; for which reaſon the skin is thicker and ſtronger in that part than in any other, to help the tendon if occaſion be. Now when the hair is clipped clean off, and the skin left bare, the cold winds, and the poiſon of the ſtreet dirt, or any little bit of gravel that is ſtruck againſt, may eaſily wound them, and cauſe 'em to be ſtiff and ſore; but if the hair be on, tho' it may harbour ſome dirt, yet is it ſo thick that ſcarce any dirt can get thro' to the skin, it keeps the heels warm, and nouriſhes and prevents any thing from offending them; except a ſtroke be given with an uncommon force; and if a crack, a core, or cut ſhould happen, the hair juſt at that part might be taken away

away without much eye-ſore, to keep the hair from offending the place that is hurt. I think if the hair of a horſe's heels be kept drawn with a ſharp knife, and left about an inch long, the heels will look handſomer, and not liable to half the accidents as if made quite bare. The difference might eaſily be known, by making the experiment on two horſes, the one to be clipped bare, and the other only to be drawn and kept ſmooth with a razor or ſharp knife, ſix months in the winter.

As to accidents, ſuch as *cut Teers* in the fleſh with nails, *&c.* nothing certain can be ſaid or preſcribed, becauſe caſes may vary, only this, that the cleaner a horſe is in his body, the ſooner he will be well; and the Farrier ſhews his judgment in bringing the wound to as quick a digeſture as poſſible, by hot fomentations, and hot tents, to cauſe

a ſeparation between the bruiſed or wounded fleſh from that which is not ſo.

Of the CANKER *in the Foot.*

THE *Canker* in the Foot commonly proceeds from a ſharp humour ſettled at the broad end of the frog next the heel, and ſo gets into the frog, and rots it by the humour perpetually glitting on it, till the frog is quite decayed; and from thence it runs apace into the quarters, and will ſoon get all over the foot, if not prevented in time, and will be found very difficult to be cured when it is got into the quarters of the foot, becauſe it is ſo liable to receive wet; and the nature of the hoof of a canker'd foot is ſuch, that it will grow as faſt again as a ſound hoof, becauſe of the greaſy humour that is always

ways flowing to it. And altho' it's cut out, and all ſeemingly well, and the humour check'd, if there remains a foul part no bigger than a large pin's head, tho' cover'd with the hoof ſo as not to be perceived, it will run and ſpread itſelf under the new hoof, and in a month's time will break out as bad as ever; then all is to be done over again, which generally takes up two or three months. For when it is cut clean out, if it be not kept quite dry and tight ſtopped down till a new hoof is grown and harden'd, I defy any man to make a perfect cure, if the foot be really *canker'd*. But there are many who term only a *running Thruſh* a *Canker*, to which indeed, by neglect, it often turns; for when a ſtrong humour is fix'd in the *Thruſh*, and none appears elſewhere, and the *Thruſh* every week grows bigger, there is danger, and it muſt

be check'd, and ſomething given inwardly to cleanſe the blood. But as for common *running Thruſhes*, ſuch as you ſee lie deep in the clift of the frog, theſe are healthful, and very rarely do a horſe any damage; except when the foot is grown ſo very ſtrong as to preſs on both ſides of the frog ſo hard, as to ſqueeze the clift of the frog ſo cloſe together, as that it cannot vent the gravel or dirt it naturally gathers; and except it be confin'd as aforeſaid, it will diſcharge and fall out without any pain to the horſe. Neither is it proper to ſtop a *running Thruſh*, except a *Canker* is apprehended; for by ſo doing the humour that uſed to vent there, will ſtrike ſuch a pain all over the foot, as will make him ſore and go hobbling. And many times the ſharpneſs of the humour will ſhrink the crownet of the foot, and founder him for ever. Here may be properly

properly enough introduced the caſe of a horſe that had a *Canker* in the foot, and *Tetters* in the heel.

THIS horſe had a bunch of *Tetters* growing on the inſide heel and quarter, occaſioned by a ſharp greaſy humour that attended the heel and the *Canker* in the frog, which ſoon conſumed it and both quarters, and ſpread itſelf almoſt all over the foot, which ſo lamed the horſe as to unfit him for ſervice. I cured him in the following manner. I firſt pared the hoof thin all over; and when he was ſecured, with a large drawing knife I cut the foul fleſh quite away to the bottom, and ſhav'd the tetters off which grew on the heel even with the fleſh; but firſt tied a ſmall cord very tight round the footlock-joint to ſtop the blood from flowing too faſt; then I tack'd on a broad webbed ſhoe, and having ſome ſtrong ſplinters ready, put

ſome

ſome raw common alom finely powder'd, very thick all over where I had cut him, with pledgets of tow over it, ſtopping the foot very tight, and tying ſome round the upper part with a cloth, then loos'd the cord, but did not open the foot for three days. In the manner following you will find the foot after the firſt dreſſing.

WHEN you open the foot, you will find a ſcale come off where you had cut him, then dreſs him again in the ſame manner as above, unleſs you find any of the canker'd fleſh, and if ſo, you muſt rub it over with a little of the ſpirit of nitre, with your finger; and be ſure to keep the foot tight ſtopped, and not touched with any wet. At the third or fourth dreſſing, you may apply ſome ſofter medicines, ſuch as allom in powder, honey, and common turpentine, of each a like quantity, after it has been boil'd

boil'd in a pipkin ten or fifteen minutes over a gentle fire. At each dreſſing remember to keep him tight ſtopped; for if you fail in this, it will ſoon get a-head in ſpite of any medicine.

IF you perceive any fleſh to grow proud, or riſe faſter than the other part, rub a little oil of vitriol over it, and keep the wound even, ſo that all parts may grow up alike. You may waſh the wound before each dreſſing with a little tincture of myrrh. Never let your dreſſing be above the diſtance of forty hours after the firſt time. Keep the ſound hoof thin pared, and look very narrowly that there remain not the leaſt ſpeck of a *Canker* any where; for a ſpeck of the bigneſs of a pea, will ſoon over-run the foot again.

I have been the more particular in my account of this cure, becauſe the *Canker* often proves fatal; but

but if theſe rules are carefully followed, you need never fear a cure.

Of the CANKER *in the* HEAD.

WHEN this happens, the caſe is very deſperate, and ſeldom or ever cured. It generally proceeds from the *Farſey* breaking in the inſide of the noſtrils, or by a blow which cauſes an ulcer in the inſide. But let it happen how it will, when an ulcer is fixed, ſuch a ſharp watry humour continually attends it, as deſtroys the effect of any medicine, if any can be applied to it; for it is but ſeldom it can be come at, otherwiſe than by a ſyringe, or a long feather, which is but of ſmall uſe; for in a ſhort time it fouls ſome of the griſtles in the noſterial parts, and the conſtant ſupply of water which naturally flows from the brain, helps it farther, till in a little time the horſe

horſe muſt be killed, or he dies in a miſerable condition.

Of the SCRATCHERS *or* SCURF.

THE *Scratchers* or *Scurf*, common in the heels of a horſe, proceed from the venomous humours in the blood, which drop down and break out there in dry ſcabs like the *Mange* in any other part of the body, proceed from the ſame cauſe, and are cured with much the ſame medicines.

Of the STRING-HALT.

THE diſorder diſcovers itſelf by the horſe's catching up his hind-leg, and ſtamping it in a violent manner, as if he did it in anger. This I take to be a numbneſs or contraction of the main tendon of the leg, occaſioned by that ſharp viſcid humour, beforementioned,

tioned, falling into that part; for it is of ſo poiſonous a quality that it infects all the joints, ſinews or tendons, which, by means thereof, are contracted in ſuch a manner, that when the horſe would extend them to their proper centre, he is check'd, and it gives him great pain, which makes him catch up his leg with a ſudden jerk, and ſets it down again in the manner as he does; becauſe the motions of the other parts of his body force him ſo to do.

Of RING-BONES.

THE *Ring-bone* is a ſubſtance that puſhes out between the hair and the hoof, either behind or before, occaſioned by a violent ſtrain of the tendons or griſtle, that join the hoof to the fleſhy part of the footlock, or the tendons that hold the coffin-joint in its proper place; from either of which

which, by the pain it gives, if it does not ſink and affect the bottom of the hoof, it ſoon raiſes a ſubſtance round the crownet, that ſeems to the feeling as hard as a bone; and by it's continuance grows larger, till the horſe entirely looſes the uſe of that joint, and becomes for ever lame.

BUT this is eaſily cured if a proper medicine is applied in time. Some will have it that this diſtemper is hereditary from either ſire or dam; becauſe, ſay they, colts are ſubject to it, as well as horſes that have been ever ſo hard work'd. It's true, I have ſeen colts with *Ring-bones* before they were two years old. The reaſon of which, I conceive, is, that colts at that age, always running looſe, are apt to play and jump immoderately, and the joints, before they are knit ſtrong, are liable to be ſtrained, which is ſeldom perceived till

grown

grown to too large a ſubſtance to be removed.

IT's the ſame in the caſe of *Bone-Spavins*; for by the joint being overſtrained, a ſubſtance puſhes out juſt at the moving part, and is much like a round piece of bone, very hard and callous; it's ſupplied by the moiſture of the joint, and by growing larger extends the main tendon or ſinew beyond its proper centre, which cauſes a continual pain, ſtiffneſs, and lameneſs, at his firſt moving away.

THE ſame may be ſaid of *Splints*, which often riſe very unaccountably, generally before a horſe has done much work, and are formed of the ſame matter as a *Ring-bone* or *Spavin*, except that they commonly puſh out in a part where there is no joint, and are ſeldom very troubleſom to a horſe in his work, unleſs he happens to hit them with his other foot. They

are

are to be cured by the ſame means as *Bone-ſpavins*, and *Ring-bones*; and all theſe three I humbly conceive may be prevented if a proper medicine be applied in time, that may open the pores of the ſkin, and draw out the humour before it is too hard, callous, and fixed.

Of the CURB.

THE *Curb* is always cauſed by a ſtrain of the main ſinew or tendon that runs down from the bend of the hock to the foot-lock, and is always juſt under the hock on the back part of the leg. It appears with a ſubſtance bigger than ordinary, and generally makes the horſe lame. And when the ſtrain happens there, it's my opinion, it is fed by the natural moiſture of the joint, till it grows to a like ſubſtance with the *Spavin*,

though not ſo liable to infect the moiſture of the joint as a *Spavin*; becauſe it lies higher. A *Curb* is at the top of the joint, a *Spavin* at the bottom; a *Spavin* is on the inſide of the bend, a *Curb* on the outſide juſt under the ham-ſtring, or that which keeps the joint in its due ſituation.

Of BLOOD-SPAVINS.

THE *Blood-Spavins* are very common in young horſes, and colts of two or three years old; and are occaſioned only by the main vein being of a larger circumference in one part of the thigh or leg more than in another, that is the hollow part of the hock-joint; for the vein is confined to a narrow compaſs in all the other parts, by the membrane that attends it all the way down the leg. Now the horſe being always full of blood, it forces down towards

wards the centre of the foot, and extends the vein the whole length of the leg, as if blown with wind; and the vein having more liberty to extend in that part, than in any other, it appears like a ſwelling, and by a ſtronger flow of the blood down that part, may fill the vein ſo tight, that when he firſt moves, his joint may make him ſeem ſtiff, but afterwards grows lithſome and well.

COLTS of a year or two old are more ſubject to the *Blood-Spavin* than grown horſes, becauſe more liable to ſtrains in the joints, the tendons and ſinews of which are more like jellies than hard griſtles; and becauſe they are of a lively and active ſpirit, and leap and ſkip about without any regard to the hurt or damage they may happen into.

THIS I take to be the caſe of *Spavins* in one, two, or three year

old horſes. Many indeed ſeem to have them at that age, and when they come to be five or ſix years old, no ſigns of them remain. This I dare ſay every one will find true, if they do not put their colts to very hard labour when young; for if they do, the colt is more apt to contract a foul blood, and is more ſubject to diſeaſes, than if moderately work'd till he is five or ſix; and the blood having by that means got ſeveral ill humours, they run in the circulation precipitately down the thigh veins; which having a larger cavity than the other parts of the blood, very often leaves a little humour at a time, till it comes to a conſiſtence, ſwells it ſtill larger, and by the effect of the humour ſo lodg'd, he is in continual pain, and ſtiff in the joint.

Of the WIND-GALLS.

WIND-GALLS I take to be of ſmall ſignification, except that they make the eyes ſore, and give a plain proof that a horſe has been hard-uſed; for by his being often ſtrained, and as on that part where they lie, reſts the chief ſtreſs and weight of the body, the skin is relaxed; and was it not ſupplied with ſomething to fill it, it would ſhrivel; but the windy and watry humour that is continually flowing between the skin and the fleſh, drops down and fills thoſe vacant places, where the skin will give way. This is what is called the *Wind-Galls.*

Of Diſtempers in the FEET.

THE Diſtempers incident to the Feet are many. The firſt I ſhall mention, is that of a *Prick with a nail*, which the moſt careful and beſt workman cannot always avoid. When this happens, let the ſhoe be taken off, and the foot pared thin all over the bottom, but eſpecially on that ſide on which he is wounded, with a drawing knife; for a horſe is generally ſo ſore, that he can't bear the preſſure of the butteris. Then with a ſmall drawing knife draw down between the cruſt and fleſh as deep as where the nail ſhould properly come out; draw as near the fleſh as poſſible without fetching blood; but if you ſhould make it bleed, let it be as near the bottom as poſſible. When you have ſo done, put a hole or

two round the toe of the ſhoe, and drive ſmall nails, and hammer them lightly. But before you put on the ſhoe, take a little bit of tow, and as much common turpentine as will fill the place ſo drawn down, put the ſhoe on upon it, and then ſtop up the foot. And if you are neceſſitated immediately to travel, you will find your horſe after riding a little way, much better; but when you come to put up at night, be ſure you get a quarter of a pound of hog's lard, and about two ounces of common turpentine, melt them together in a ladle or pipkin, and ſtop up the foot with it, and ſupple ſome round the crownet, round which likewiſe tie ſome tow dipped in the ſame; and if the foot be pared thin as above directed, you will certainly find him eaſier in the morning; and if you are obliged to travel on, repeat the ſame the

next night, firſt picking and waſhing the foot clean. The ſame method muſt be uſed, if a kennel nail, or a nail picked up on the road, or elſewhere, ſhould chance to prick the foot. Now if the wound be of long continuance, or deſperately given, and the ſtrength of the ſole or bottom of the foot be too thick and ſtrong, the matter confin'd will break out between the hair and hoof.

FROM hence proceed moſt of your *Quitters*; and if this ſhould be the caſe, be ſure to follow the rule before preſcribed concerning the bottom of the foot, and put on a barr'd ſhoe, and eaſe all that quarter or part where it is broke out; then ſtop up the foot as before, and bind on ſome of the ſame medicine, as above order'd, for a night or two, on the place where the wound is broke out, to draw forth the matter that is there gather'd. In three or four nights afterwards,

afterwards, as you find him eaſy, mix two ounces of common allom in powder, with two ounces of common turpentine, and two ounces of honey; tie it on between the hair and hoof, where the wound is, ſtill keeping the bottom of the foot ſtopp'd with hog's lard and turpentine, as before. This will ſettle the part, and always prevents *Quitters*, except the crownet be fouled by the matter being a great while confin'd for want of being drawn out. But if this happens to be the caſe, ſee the remedy for *Quitters* in the next article.

THERE is one fault of which country farriers are generally guilty; that is, they ſeldom or never have good and proper drawing knives; for want of which, they only cut down with the corner of the butteris's, ſo as not to thin the foot ſufficiently; for the horſe is generally ſo tender as not to bear it:

Where-

Whereupon the foot is ſtopped up, the matter confin'd, and in a day or two breaks out between the hair and the hoof.

WELL then, what muſt be done? Why, ſays the Farrier, we muſt draw the ſoal, and then we ſhall be certain of a cure. This I deny, and will venture to affirm, there are more horſes ſpoiled by this barbarous method of practice, than are cured: For when the ſoal is out, there is nothing to ſupport the coffin, or pomiſs, from ſinking, except what is ſtuffed in, and tighted down by ſplinters; and very often theſe are not tight enough, or get looſe; by which means the coffin, or pomiſs, ſhrinks and draws in the hoof at the top of the crownet, whereby the horſe becomes lame as long as he lives.

LET me therefore adviſe practitioners to leave off this old and barbarous method, and obſerve the rule

rule I ſhall preſcribe them, and I am very well aſſured from my own experience, they will find it effectual, with little pain to the horſe, and a much quicker cure.

Now you are to conſider, that when a horſe is wounded in the foot, be the caſe what it will, as ſoon as the wound is given, or at leaſt as ſoon as it begins to feſter, he feels a pain all over his foot, eſpecially if it be a ſtrong upright foot, or if the ſoal be ſtrong; for which reaſon they draw the ſoal to eaſe it, as they imagine, but I affirm it gives him more pain. Inſtead of which, only take the ſhoe off, and pare down the cruſt and the bottom as much as the horſe will bear, or as reaſon guides you, with the butteris; then with a good ſharp drawing knife draw the ſoal thin all over the foot, as well that part which is not wounded, as that which is. The ſoal may be drawn

ſo

ſo thin that you may perceive the blood ſtart like pins heads all over the foot. When you have ſo done, with a ſmall drawing knife draw down between the fleſh and hoof, where the part is grieved, to keep the hoof from binding on the vein, then take a broad webb'd ſhoe that will hold a good deal of ſtopping, with three or four nails lightly tack it on, and ſtop up the foot with what medicines you think fit. But in any of theſe caſes, I judge hog's lard and common turpentine the beſt. When you have obſerv'd theſe directions, you may depend upon it any medicine will take more effect, and draw out the pain better, than when the ſoal is drawn; becauſe when the ſoal is drawn, it cauſes a flux of blood which muſt be ſtopp'd, but cannot any other way than by ſtuffing in medicines very tight, and even hammering in ſplinters to

ſtop

ſtop the blood; and keep the coffin and pomiſs from ſinking in.

IN this miſery muſt the poor beaſt ſtand for two or three days before his foot is opened; and then nothing can be done for his eaſe till a new ſoal is fixed, for fear of the pomiſs ſinking, as it too often does, and ſo lames the horſe as long as he lives.

Now can any man of common ſenſe imagine, that when a foot is ſo thinned as beforemention'd, and thereby ſecur'd from any danger of the coffin's dropping, the pomiſs ſinking, or crownet ſhrinking, but that a horſe muſt receive more eaſe than by taking out an old ſoal, and letting a new one grow as ſtrong or ſtronger than what you may draw the old one to, before you can apply any remedy to their eaſe. And it often happens that by too hard ſtopping, and bruiſing the fleſh with the raiſing iron,

iron, it turns to a mortification, and ends in preſent death. But in the other way the horſe has preſent eaſe, and the cure is ſooner compleated. For altho', when the foot is ſo pared, and the grieved part ſo opened, a vein ſhould ſtart, as very probably there will, it is not to be regarded till the horſe is quite eaſy, and then almoſt every practitioner knows how to ſettle it. But in caſe he ſhould not, let him obſerve this method: Take four or five drops of oil of vitriol, and rub over the vein that is ſtarted, then ſtop up the foot with hog's lard and tar, and in two or three times dreſſing it, you will find the vein ſettled, and the hoof over; but this you muſt not do till the horſe is quite eaſy.

Now as to kennel nails, if the nail has touch'd the coffin-bone, the bone in courſe muſt be foul, or there muſt be a ſeparation of the faulty

faulty or bruiſed part from the ſound. It may be asked, how this muſt be got at, except it be cut to the bottom? 'Tis anſwered, it is to be come at in another manner, as thus; after the foot is drawn thin, as above mention'd, take a ſmall probe, and ſearch how deep the wound is; then take ten or fifteen drops of tincture of myrrh, and eight or ten drops of oil of vitriol; ſtir them together with the end of your probe, and with a fine bit of tow dipped in it, tent it to the bottom. This will open the wound gently, and cleanſe any foulneſs, or ſcale the bone if required, without any pain. This muſt be repeated every time the foot is dreſſed, if you are apprehenſive of a foul bone, or an ulcer.

THUS, I think I have ſufficiently prov'd, that to draw the ſoal, is not only a very barbarous, but an unneceſſary, and even a very dan-

dangerous method. So likewiſe a *Founder'd Horſe* will be eaſed much better and ſooner in the way I have pointed out, than by pulling out the ſoals.

I ſhall now give an account of another thing that is the cauſe of *Quitters*, if not timely prevented; and that is *treads of bruiſes* between the hair and hoof. In this caſe I would adviſe the owner, as ſoon as he perceives it, to have the ſhoe taken off, and that part eaſed; and if bad, to have a barr'd ſhoe put on; for by the preſſure or working of the hoof againſt the crownet, the griſtle to which the hoof joins is made foul, and if the griſtle only is foul, it's near as hard to cure, as if the bone itſelf was ſo. Now if this is taken in time, and the ſame method uſed, as is preſcribed for a wound that breaks out between the hair and hoof by a prick, or the like, it will prevent the

the *Quitter*, which is often the ruin of a good horſe.

THE ſame method is to be obſerv'd when a horſe is *Gravell'd*, or has a *Sand-Crack*, as when pricked with a nail only. As *Gravels* and *Sand-Cracks* generally happen in the heel, or quarters of the foot, they muſt be eaſed by a barr'd ſhoe.

I have now, I think, gone thro' all the accidents common to the foot. Other caſes might be mention'd; ſuch as the ſtriking in of a bone, a cut with glaſs, *&c.* all which are to be reduced to the ſame method of cure as a wound given by a nail.

Of a STRAIN *or* WRENCH *in the* COFFIN-JOINT.

THIS caſe but rarely happens, but when it does, is difficult to be cured. I ſhall there-

fore be very particular on this head, both as to the malady and remedy.

The coffin-joint is that which lies juſt within the hoof, or at the joining of the hoof to the hair, which is called the crownet. Nature has provided this joint, which has but a ſmall motion, with very ſtrong tendons, and therefore is leſs liable to ſtrains; but when a ſtrain does happen, it's the harder to cure, becauſe a ſtrain there occaſions a great pain, and where any tendon is ſtrained and drawn from its proper centre, there muſt be ſome ſizely bloody jelly congealed round the part affected, in proportion as the tendons are more or leſs ſtrained. This pain will naturally draw down the thin humour aforementioned, and this humour and jelly together, for want of vent, or being drawn out, heats the crownet; by which means the hoof

hoof ſhrinks in at the top, and confines itſelf ſo hard to the fleſhy part, as to give continual pain and a perpetual lameneſs, if not prevented in time. Which is the caſe of moſt of the horſes that are always lame, and no body can tell by what means they came ſo. When a horſe is thus lame, he, to favour the grieved part, always goes with a ſtiff leg, juſt as if the tendons in the ſhoulder were ſtrained.

THUS many are deceived; for after the horſe is blooded, oil'd, rowell'd, and perhaps bor'd, he ſtill continues lame; and is deemed an incurable lame horſe, and nobody knows where. Now I would adviſe the owner of ſuch a horſe, whoſe ailment he cannot poſitively aſſign to any particular place, to apply himſelf to this joint; for if it be not there, the remedy which I ſhall preſcribe will do no hurt; but if it be there, it will make a cure, if

applied in time. But this I ſhall deſcribe at the end of the book.

THE next part liable to ſtrains, is the *Paſton*, or *Fetterlock Joint*. A ſtrain in this part indeed but rarely happens; as it is a part eaſily come at, the ſame thing ſerves for that as for a ſtrain in the back-ſinews, as I ſhall hereafter deſcribe.

ANOTHER part of a horſe that is ſubject to many accidents as well as ſtrains, is the back-ſinews, or main tendons of the leg. But as ſtrains are the moſt common, I ſhall firſt deſcribe them.

YOU are to conſider, that a horſe is of great weight of himſelf, and is commonly loaded to the top of his ſtrength; and his ſtrength lying chiefly in this part, nature has liberally fortified it with very ſtrong tendons or ſinews; therefore a horſe is as little liable to be ſtrained there as any where elſe, except

by

by ill uſuage, that is, by loading him with a greater weight than the ſinews are able to ſupport. Reaſon will tell us, that if a greater weight is laid at top, than the bottom is able to bear, the bottom muſt of courſe give way; and the tendons being drawn from their centre, muſt conſequently cauſe a great pain; and in this pain the horſe perhaps forced on for ſeveral days, till by the continual pain, a humour is drawn down to the aggrieved part, and it neceſſarily muſt if there be any foulneſs in the blood; ſo that at length, by the ſtrain and glut of humours, the horſe is paſt travelling and much ſwelled, and is conſequently very lame. Thus he ſtands perhaps for ſeveral days without relief, or at leaſt with only a few hot oils rubbed on, which I affirm, do more hurt than good, except rightly mixed with ſomething that is cool-

ing, and then are but of ſmall ſervice; for if the ſinews are drawn beyond their centre, oils have but little force to bring them too of themſelves; but good well-mixed oils, with a bandage wrapped round, are very proper. For you are to conſider, that as the tendons are ſunk down, the bone is in its proper centre, and by that means the roller or bandage will help to reduce the ſinews to their right poſition; and when they are ſo, nature, with the aſſiſtance of a proper medicine, will ſoon recover them. See my remedy for it, in general, towards the end of this *Eſſay*.

THE next joint to be conſider'd is the *Knee*. This, as well as other parts, is liable to ſtrains, but in a different manner; for the tendons are ſo exceeding ſtrong on the back part of the leg, that I never ſaw one ſtrained ſo as to let that joint bend

bend backwards; for the tendons that hold that joint in its place, are weaker forward than backward, for which reaſon, if a horſe is ſtrained there, he always bends forwards, which ſhews that the tendons of the fore part of the joint are relaxed, and the hind ones rather contracted than ſtrained. This caſe is to be uſed as others, only apply your remedy all round. It ſometimes happens ſo in the foot-lock joint next below the knee.

I come now to the *Shoulder*, which is a place as well fortified with ſtrong tendons as any other. And there are two joints equally liable to ſtrains; namely, the joint which cloſes in with the plate-bone, and the elbow, or back-joint next the ribs. Neither of theſe joints is very often diſlocated or ſlipped out of the ſocket, becauſe they are held faſt in by the ſtrength of the tendons. I once ſaw the el-

bow-joint ſlip out of the ſocket, and the leg lay ſtrait forward, the foot beyond the noſe, and yet was replaced and confined in its former ſituation ſo as to be a ſound horſe. I have likewiſe ſeen the other joint ſlipped the ſocket, and the plate-bone broke at the ſame time, and yet has been recovered, ſo as to do ſervice, tho' never perfectly ſound. But this is not the point in hand.

As to ſtrains, if the ſinews or tendons are the leaſt drawn from their centre, it cauſes a great pain, which, as before hinted in other caſes, draws the thin humour of the blood to it, creates ſtill more, ſo that a horſe is very often a month in coming about; unleſs he is cleanſed inwardly, or the humour drawn away by a rowel outwardly. My remedy you will ſee hereafter.

THE *Stilful*, or *Wole-bone*, is much of the ſame nature; only the

the *Wole-bone*, when ſtrained, is apt to gather in the ſocket a jelly, occaſioned by the humour drawn thither by the pain of the tendons, being over-ſtrained.

As to the *Stilful*, it's very rarely that any jelly ſettles there, becauſe the ſituation of the joint will not ſuffer it; for there is a looſe bone held by ſtrong tendons cloſe up to the joint, which at every movement works ſo cloſe to the other joint or main bones, as to let nothing to continue there long; for as ſoon as any thing offers to ſettle there, it is puſh'd off by the movement of the joint. Neither will any thing ſettle in the cup of the *Wole-bone*, I conceive, except that ſinew, or ſmall ſtring, which you may diſcern at the top of the round bone, and to join in at the top of the cup, be drawn beyond its centre, and conſequently will ſwell and not readily gather itſelf

up

up to its proper place or centre; and whatever nouriſhment is ſent to ſupply that part, congeals and becomes like ſize, which is a great while working out, if ever it does, becauſe the tendons all round the cup and ball, are ſo cloſely connected that any thing thick cannot very readily paſs through or by them.

ALL that I have been here ſpeaking of may be demonſtrated and ſhewn in a leg off mutton: For where you cut of the cramp-bone, as it's called, is what is termed the *Stilful*, and the *Round-bone* and *Cup*, is what we name the *Wole-bone*. If this bone be ſlipped out of the cup, it's ſcarce ever reduced to its place. I never ſaw one ſet to rights, becauſe of the fleſhineſs of the part, and the weight of the body which preſſes on it.

As to *Strains* in the loins, or *Chine-bone*, they generally prove mortal,

mortal, eſpecially if any joint ſhould be ſlipped out of its place: but with reſpect to the caſe of ſome and indeed moſt of thoſe that ſeem to be ſo ſtrained, and of which they often recover, I have before treated at large.

The reaſon why the Farſey, Humours in the Eyes, *and* Fevers, *are more predominant this year* 1736, *than uſual.*

THE chief reaſon aſſigned for the unuſual appearance of theſe diſtempers in horſes this year more than in any former as can be remember'd, is, that laſt winter proved very wet, and uncertain weather, which ſucceeding four or five dry winters, it may from thence be concluded, that the earth was very hot and dry, and had been ſo for ſome time; and a prodigious glut of moiſture coming

coming ſuddenly upon it, cauſed the dry and thirſty earth to evaporate and ſend up damps and exhalations in greater quantities than uſual. We had likewiſe almoſt the whole winter, ſharp eaſt, or north-eaſt winds, joined with the damps and rains, eſpecially about *March* and *April*, when horſes were ſhedding their coats. And as the body of a horſe is porous, and no better provided, at that ſeaſon, againſt the damps and cold winds, than at any other, when damps are not ſo rife or pernicious, he is conſequently the more liable to be affected by them, eſpecially thoſe horſes that are at graſs, and thoſe that by their buſineſs are obliged to be out in this uncertain weather, ſuch as ſtage-horſes, and the like: Theſe, I ſay, muſt be more liable to contract the aforeſaid humours in their blood; and by this means have been produc'd ſooner or later, ſome

ſome or other of the bad effects ſo generally complained of. For this reaſon ſo many in the ſpring had the *Farſy*; and as many had the *humour in their eyes* to that degree as to be blinded with it; and now *Fevers* are ſo predominant, that they kill abundance. And it's greatly to be feared, that ſooner or later this winter, or in the ſpring, many which have not yet felt its effects, will then feel them, unleſs prevented by ſome timely and proper remedy, that may cleanſe the blood of the ill humours that are by the means aforeſaid contracted; the nature of which I hope I have in this *Eſſay* ſufficiently explained.

Of

Of a General Remedy *for moſt diſtempers in* HORSES.

NOW that a remedy in ſome meaſure, adapted to ſo great a calamity, may not be wanting, by indefatigable ſtudy, and by my knowledge in diſtempers, and the nature of drugs, being my principal concern to preſerve the health of that noble and generous creature a horſe, I have found out, and experienced its goodneſs and efficacy by a ſeven years practice of it, a choice compoſition of drugs ſo adapted to the conſtitutions and diſtempers in horſes, as to cleanſe the whole maſs of blood, and carry of all foul humours by urine, and is ſo cordial to the ſtomach, as not to cauſe ſickneſs, nor hinder a day's buſineſs, but creates an appetite, and cauſes a good digeſtion; it will kill all

ſorts

ſorts of worms, as botts, *&c.* It makes a horſe carry a good ſkin, and anſwers the ſame end as the beſt phyſick, without danger; as ſeveral worthy gentlemen in this city and parts adjacent can teſtify; and by whoſe perſuaſion and encouragement I have been prevailed on to make it publick.

That the world may have the leſs room to cenſure me, as if I have only my own intereſt in view in thus publiſhing this *General Remedy*, without any regard to the publick good, I have in this ſmall treatiſe, according to my natural reaſon and approbation, endeavour'd to explain and demonſtrate the cauſes and original of all diſtempers incident to horſes; from whence it may reaſonably be preſumed that I am entirely ſatisfied and well aſſured, that the medicine I ſo recommended, is effectual for the purpoſe I propoſe it, namely, a

General

General Remedy againſt moſt diſtempers, if given in time.

It may not perhaps be improper, in this place, to inform the publick, of the nature and operation of the medicine which I am going to publiſh for the general benefit.

This then is the true nature and effect of the medicine; it purges by phlegm and cholar; it cures obſtructions in the lungs, liver, reins and kidneys; it carries off all noxious watry humours; it draws humours from the remoteſt parts, *viz.* the brain, nerves, joints, *&c.* and expels them by urine; and by thus cleanſing the moſt diſtant parts it is render'd very uſeful; when a humour falls into the eyes; alſo in the *Yellows* and *Staggers*; or in any diſtempers that run between the ſkin and the fleſh. It has this peculiar excellence, that it never

makes

makes a horſe ſick, but heals him if ſick before.

How this medicine is to be uſed, will be particularly explained in the directions given with each doſe, which is ſold only by me, the ſole author and inventor of it, at *Two Shillings and Six Pence* each doſe; three of which are ſufficient almoſt for any horſe, tho' never ſo foul, if given in time. It is of excellent ſervice to a horſe after harder exerciſe than ordinary, or after being taken from graſs.

In ſome places of this treatiſe I have promiſed to preſcribe a remedy for any accident in the coffin-joint; and this it is; after the foot is thin pared and ſtopped, I hold a gentle bliſter applied round the crownet, to be the beſt method that can be taken; and the only thing of this kind that I have found to anſwer the purpoſe, is the *Northampton bliſter*, which will keep

petually running for an hundred hours, never making any ſcar or turning the hair.

SEE its uſe in all *Spavins*, with the effect it has in diſſolving all callous ſubſtances, and ſtrengthening weak and ſtrain'd ſinews, in the directions given with each pot, ſold only by me in *London*, at *Two Shillings and Six Pence* the pot.

The End of the Second Part.

THE

THE
Visible and External
DISTEMPERS
Incident to
HORSES.
PART III.

A Collection of CASES, *relating to the Distempers before treated of.*

HAVING briefly, and in as plain a manner as I could, given a rational account of all the diseases and distempers incident to horses, their causes and effects, and likewise provided a *General Medicine*, which

if timely adminiſter'd, will prove an effectual remedy in moſt caſes. That I may contribute every thing in my power to aſſiſt the unlearned, and perhaps, unexperienced practitioner, I have ſubjoin'd ſome caſes that I have met with in my own practice, which will ſerve to illuſtrate and confirm the truth of almoſt every thing I have advanced in the foregoing treatiſe. And if any of my readers ſhould doubt my ſincerity in relating theſe caſes, by applying to me they ſhall have all the ſatisfaction they can deſire.

THE watry humour ſo often mentioned many times drops ſo ſharp, and in ſuch quantity, down into the limbs, as occaſions a diſorder which may be properly called the *Dropſy*; for by its poiſonous quality, it often makes the fleſh rot, and come off in great pieces, all over the legs and under the belly; and if it happens not to be ſo ſharp

as

as to rot the fleſh, it often burſts in ſome part or other, and vents large quantities of bloody ſtinking water, and not unfrequently turns to a mortification; tho' many of them may do well, if a right application be made in time.

THAT what I have here advanced may appear the more evident, I ſhall relate the following caſe.

A horſe had this humour dropped ſo ſharp into his hind-legs, particularly one of them, that the ſkin could hardly contain it, from the groin down to the hoof. The agony of which flung him into a high fever. On my being ſent for, my opinion was that he could not live twelve hours. I immediately applied a hot fomentation, or rather a gentle bliſter; and in about eight or ten hours it broke out thro' the pores of the ſkin in innumerable places, and vented ſuch quantities of water and matter as

is almoſt incredible. When this was done, the horſe was much eaſier; and putting a rowel into his belly, I ordered him to be gently ſtirred, and gave him three cleanſing doſes; and he went to work in leſs than ten days, and continued in good health.

I could recite ſcores that I have had under my care in this way, but think it needleſs. However I ſhall mention one more, only becauſe of the different effect which the ſame humour produced upon him.

THIS horſe had the ſame humour dropped into the near-leg behind, which made him very lame, though it was not ſo viſible as that in the preceeding caſe; it was a little ſwelled from the groin to the footlock. I applied a poultiſs to the heel, and a bath to the leg, as thinking it might be the effect of a core; but ſtill the horſe grew worſe. At laſt

it

laſt it burſt juſt above the footlock, in four or five places, each wound having a communication with the other, and the main wound run with a hollow cavity quite up to the hock, and vented large quantities of water, and a yellowiſh ſort of matter; and all that could be done could not turn it to a good digeſture for five or ſix days; in which time another wound broke in the hock-joint, and run hollow almoſt to the groin, venting itſelf below. Thus it run for ſome time, and now and then a bit of the fleſh would rot, and lay two or three holes into one, till one might diſcern the ſinews and tendons. In this condition he continued about five or ſix days, when it began to diſcharge a good matter.

THE method I took was, by poultiffing and bathing the place affected till it broke. Then I ſyringed it with tincture of myrrh

and aloes, *&c.* bathing and ſuppling the outſide with ſoft cooling ointments, ſuch as marſh-mallows, nerve ointments, *&c.* I did not tent it, becauſe I think tents are not proper where the ſinews, tendons, and ſmall arteries are liable to be damaged from a probe, or the preſſure of a tent; for I take it where the wound is large at bottom, tho' there be never ſo long a cavity above it, there needs no tent; for the uſe of tents is only to keep the mouth of a wound open whilſt the farther part, or bottom has time to exfoliate and cleanſe itſelf; for do but keep the mouth of a wound open, where the matter has a deſcent, it will ſoon cleanſe itſelf and heal; for nature will not ſuffer any thing to affect the fleſh long, where there is a proper vent for it to be diſcharged. But if there be a hollow cavity below the mouth of a wound,

wound. ſo as the matter muſt lodge, then the matter ſo lodged is apt to foul the part it drips upon, by reaſon it firſt lodges, and then what vents at the mouth of the wound, is after the cavity below is full.

Now if this be the caſe, as you cannot cut to give the bottom a proper deſcent, be ſure to cleanſe the wound once in twenty-four hours, and waſh or ſyringe it at each dreſſing with tincture of myrrh, aloes or the like. But if you apprehend the wound is very foul, rub ſome red Precipitate, and mix it with the tincture; by theſe means you will ſoon compleat a cure with but very ſmall ſcars, if you apply two or three doſes of gentle phyſick at the healing of the wounds.

Of Swell'd Cods *in Stone-horſes.*

I Shall now treat of another caſe that I have often ſeen prove mortal, and that is, the ſwelling in the cod of a ſtone-horſe which is very common, and generally occaſioned by his taking cold.

I ſhall here mention two caſes that came within my knowledge; the firſt proved mortal, in the other the horſe was cured.

A horſe, in the firſt inſtance, was ſwoln very much. My brother Farrier, I ſuppoſe, imagining, as many are apt to do, that there was a gathering within the cod, makes two inciſions or holes, and draws a hair-rowel through. Now you are to conſider, that this is the tendereſt external part a wound can be made in; and the wounded part being thus aggravated, draws to it

it ſuch a large quantity of humour as ſoon inflamed it to that degree as to cauſe a *Gangrene*. I was ſent for; I took out the rowel, and applied bliſtering fomentations, with hot medicines to the wound, but to no purpoſe; he lived five or ſix days in this condition, and notwithſtanding all that could be done or thought of for his relief, died.

ANOTHER horſe was afflicted in the ſame manner; and tho' there was no rowel drawn thro', and only an inciſion made, yet he loſt his life by it.

THE other as was cured that came under my care, at firſt proved more obſtinate than uſual, and could not be moved with drinks. This horſe had been bad ſome time. I uſed warm fomentations, and good drinks, but to no purpoſe. The horſe fed well; I gave him

two

two gentle purges, which perfectly cured him.

I could give other inſtances of the like nature, but think it needleſs. Now I have cured many in this condition, by only keeping them warm, and giving them a drink or two for a cold.

I have been more particular on theſe heads, to ſhew practitioners the danger of wounding the cod; for if any thing gathers to break, let nature be the doctor; for you need only bathe him with ſome ſuppling ointments, and apply your internal medicines as above cited.

Of BROKEN BACKS

THIS horſe was taken ſeemingly with a great cold, and the groom applied a remedy as in ſuch caſes. But the horſe grew worſe, and reeled and rocked about with his hind-parts, and

and cut his legs againſt one another very much. As ſoon as I ſaw him, I apprehended it was ſome great cold that affected his reins, and thought by proper remedies to have got it off.

BUT before I ſhew in what manner I proceeded, it may not be amiſs to give ſome account by what means he came by this diſorder; and thus it was, the groom, who was commonly his rider, a bold flaſhy young ſpark, had been often trying to know the horſe's bottom as he term'd it. One day in particular, being upon a hard chace of a ſtag, he ſwam the horſe, melting hot, acroſs the *Thames*, twice in one day, in a melting hot condition; and being thus ſuddenly chilled by the water, which cauſed a ſtagnation in every artery, and the humours to ſettle on that part where they were moſt predominant, which then happen'd

to

to be on his kidneys and reins, tho' not ſharp enough to cauſe an inward decay, yet to occaſion a continual pain, and inward weakneſs.

Now as he was a young horſe, I thought that by the help of ſome proper medicines and reſt, his diſorder might be carried off, and therefore proceeded in the following manner. Firſt, I gave him ſome good urine drinks, and then ſome good gentle phyſick. Afterwards I turn'd him to graſs, in which he run a year and a half; and being then taken up, he was ſeemingly ſtronger and better, but being uſed, he was the ſame as before, and not a jot the better either for reſt or phyſick. Tho' I bliſter'd and charg'd his loins all over, and ſweated him with hot ſheep skins, yet he received no benefit at all.

I have

I have given this caſe to convince practitioners, that if a horſe does not recover in ſix or eight weeks, of what is commonly called the *Broken* or *Sway'd Back*, that there are no hopes of his cure, and in ſuch a caſe to make the moſt they can of him.

Of the JOINT WATER.

A GENTLEMAN had a horſe which his coachman prick'd with the point of his ſciſſars as he was clipping his heels. The wound not being minded, grew to be ſo bad that it was thought neceſſary to ſend for me. On viewing the wound, I found it penetrated very deep, and a clear water iſſuing from it. The ſecond time I came, on moving the joint, the water ſpun out as from a cock, a foot or two, for the ſpace of a quarter of a minute; a bladder

bladder likewiſe ſprung to the mouth of the wound, and look'd very black, and confin'd the water in, when the leg pointed towards the ground. Altho' I dreſſed it with the ſharpeſt preparation, uſing even oil of vitriol, yet the water by its perpetual flowing, turned, and prevented every application from having its proper effect.

WHEREUPON I made a ſtiptick of tincture of myrrh and ſharp oils, ſyring'd it every ſix hours, and as often waſhed the wound with the whey of two quarts of milk with two ounces of alom, and laid the curd on for a poultiſs; and by conſtantly doing it, in five or ſix days turned the water to a good digeſture of matter. Then you might run your finger, or a probe, between the bone and the ſinews, or tendons, clear to the other ſide, which I open'd, and put in a ſilk rowel, kept dreſſing it conſtantly with

with tincture and healing ſalves, and in about five weeks perform'd a perfect cure, except that the joint was a little larger than the other, but was never troubleſome afterwards.

MY deſign in giving this caſe, is only to ſhew my brother profeſſors, that they ought not to be diſcouraged on ſeeing a *Joint Water*, or oil as ſome call it, and that by good attendance upon it, they may maſter it, tho' the humour be ever ſo ſharp.

A Caſe of an ULCER'D KIDNEY.

I SHALL illuſtrate this point by relating the caſe of a horſe that died of an *Ulcer'd Kidney*. This horſe was lame of the near-ſide a good while. Various methods had been tried, but to no purpoſe, to cure him. I found him lame both before and behind

of the near ſide. On examining him, I readily imagined it was the thin viſcid humour of the blood, that more or leſs affected the joints on that ſide, and thought to have cur'd it, as I had done many others, by good, well prepared phyſick, with *Calomel.* Accordingly on the 23d of *Auguſt*, 1733, I gave him a purge, which work'd off very well. Then I applied a gentle ſweating bliſter to the joints I thought grieved. While I was doing this, the hoſtler told me the horſe did not care to feed, and that his breath ſmelt ſtrong, which I found true; but judged it to be only owing to the foulneſs of the body. Upon this, I put a rowel into his belly; and as ſoon as it came to run, I gave him another doſe of phyſick, but ſomewhat weaker; this work'd off very well in its proper time, but the horſe would not feed. I then gave him a com-

comfortable cordial, as thinking the phyſick might have made him a little ſore inwardly; but all to no purpoſe; his breath ſmelt ſtronger, and the excrement he voided was like thick greaſy mud, and ſmelt very ſtrongly. He drank water-gruel freely to the laſt; with which, and the cordials I gave him, he lived eleven days without eating an ounce of provinder, and then death cloſed his eyes.

Being very deſirous to know the cauſe of his death, on opening his body, and examining the intrails, I found his liver quite firm, his lights were a little defective, but not ſo bad as to occaſion his death: But on examining the kidneys, I found that on the near-ſide quite periſhed and waſted, excepting a ſmall bit the bigneſs of a walnut, and that as black as a ſhoe. The other kidney was very ſound, only inflam'd and ſwell'd; the cauſe

of which I ſhall preſently endeavour to account for. I was abſolutely ignorant how the horſe had been uſed; but it's my opinion, that at ſome time or other he had been a little ſtrained on the loins and kidney, by the pain of which a ſharp humour was cauſed, which ſettling on that kidney, periſh'd and waſted it by degrees; and as the horſe, no doubt, was in continual pain with it, to eaſe himſelf what he could, made him always go lame, and nobody able to tell whence his lameneſs proceeded. Indeed there was an artery which deſcends from the kidney by the ſide of the bladder, and pointed to the cod, which was quite periſh'd and black. A perſon who was preſent, and who pretended to good skill in the human way, accounted for it in this manner. When, ſays he, your horſe was gelt, this artery either miſled the firing, or

was

was damaged by the clams with which they held the ſtring while they ſear'd the cut place, by which means it gradually ſhrunk and periſh'd upwards till it affected the kidney in the manner we found it. But my own opinion ſeems to me moſt reaſonable, that the humour and ſtrain were the cauſe of it, and that the artery waſted from the kidney downwards. But on enquiry, I found the horſe had been gelt about eighteen or twenty months before, and never was well from that time. So that very probably the horſe received his damage at that time; as to that I leave the reader to judge as he pleaſes; for when this is the caſe, death muſt be the cure, tho' the horſe might have liv'd ſome time longer, if his conſtitution had not been tried in the manner it was.

Of an uncommon WEN *in the Ear.*

A Gentleman had a very fine gelding, but troubled with the following infirmity. On the inſide of the ear cloſe to the bottom of the root, grew a long *Wen*, ſo deep down as not to be diſcerned, except by looking or feeling into the bottom of the ear; this cauſed him to ſhake his head, and ſeem very uneaſy. I was conſulted on the occaſion, and as I had never ſeen any inſtance of the kind before, I was willing to have the opinion of as many of my profeſſion as I could. Accordingly I conſulted ſix or ſeven of the moſt eminent in our way, and all of them declared they had never ſeen any thing like it before, and we were almoſt all agreed, that to cut it out, and firing it afterwards, was the propereſt method for a cure. Accordingly,

cordingly, I flung the horſe, cut out the *Wen*, and ſeared the fleſh to ſtench the blood. The horſe proving very unruly, it was no eaſy matter to dreſs him. After this, I applied cleanſing tinctures, and put two ſmall citerns or rowels under the ear, as thinking they would help drein off the humour; but to my ſurprize, in about three weeks time, notwithſtanding the ſharp dreſſing, it grew again. I flung him the ſecond time, and cut it out deeper, and ſtench'd the blood as before, ſtill applying ſharp cleanſing tinctures, ſuch as myrrh, aloes, *&c.* I likewiſe contrived a way to make him ſtand ſtill to be dreſſed, and got him in a very fair way of doing well, for nothing appeared to riſe again, and nothing now to be done but to keep the proud fleſh down and heal it. The ſtable-keeper and the groom perſuaded the gentleman that his

horſe would thrive better in the country without ever adviſing with me, thinking, I ſuppoſe, he was quite out of danger, and accordingly ſent him to *Epſom*, before it was quite healed. And if a wound is not quite healed, there will iſſue from it ſome matter, more or leſs, according to the bigneſs of the wound; and as the matter had no vent but as it was cleanſed or taken out with cotton or tow, for the matter lodged at the bottom of the ear, and there ſoon increaſed proud and fungous fleſh for want of being kept clean; which was the reaſon that it was a month or two longer before the cure was perfected.

A Caſe of the FARSEY.

I HAD once a horſe under my care ſo violently diſtemper'd with the *Farſey*, that he was given over

over by ſeveral farriers as incurable; and indeed his caſe was ſo very bad that I deſpaired of giving him any relief; however, being a young horſe, I had ſome hopes in the ſtrength of nature, and the power of mercurial preparations.

THE diſtemper was in his fore and hind leg, which were ſwoln to the bigneſs of two or three legs; it cover'd his whole body, and was got into his noſtrils. Underſtanding he had all ſorts of drying drinks given him, which are always prejudicial to the lungs, I firſt gave him a cordial drink or two, and then applied a bliſtering fomentation to the ſwell'd limbs; then I gave him ſome mercurial doſes; the firſt a quarter of an ounce, the ſecond half an ounce, and ſo raiſed it by degrees till he took an ounce at one time of *Mercurius dulcis*, which was worked off each time by a doſe of good mild

mild phyſick, giving him the mercury over night, and the purge in the morning; by which and dreſſing the outſide with drying medicines, I performed as great a cure as could be done in the *Farſey*.

I HAVE written this caſe to inform practitioners, that *Mercurius dulcis*, or *Calomel*, given properly, are excellent purging medicines to cleanſe a very foul maſs of blood. I can't ſay, indeed, but I have ſeen it miſs cure; but then the conſtitution has been bad, and the whole maſs of blood very corrupt and foul, ſo as not to be cleanſed by any medicine.

The Caſe of a Horſe that was torn in the GROIN.

THIS horſe was very unruly, and as ſoon as looſed from the coach, would kick and fling about; by which means having

ing

ing got his leg croſs the pole, and ſpringing forward, the pole-hook caught hold of his groin, and tore him five or ſix inches into the buttock; but the skin and mucilage being very ſtrong, a little confin'd him, which made him flounce back, and in ſo doing, ſprung the end of the pole five or ſix inches into the thick mucilage of the buttock, which freed the hook, and ſo he got clear. When I came to ſee him, which was about the third day after the accident, I found him in a moſt violent agony, and the wound venting a clear gangry water, and ſwoln in a very bad manner. The firſt thing I did, was, to clear the wound of all the foul ragged fleſh. Next I applied a bliſtering fomentation where it was ſwoln, tented the wound with *Venus Turpentine* and lard ſcolding hot, then put in a large candle double. I then put two rowels into his belly,

one

one of each ſide, about ſix inches from the ſheath, and ſo left him for that time. The ſecond dreſſing was about forty hours after. I found him prodigiouſly ſwoln. The diſcharge from the wound was like a jelly, the humour drew much to the rowels, where it diſcharged very much. I then applied my dreſſing as before, and in forty hours more all came to a good conſiſtence; he continued mending, and in twenty days went to work quite well.

A Caſe of MOLTEN GREESE *and* PLEURETICK FEVER.

A HORSE that had been hard work'd, was ſeiz'd with a violent fever, which always attends where the greeſe is *Molten*, or the texture of the blood broken by any ſudden or violent hard uſage, and I being perfectly inform'd of the

the cauſe of his illneſs, had nothing to do but to conſult the beſt method for his cure. In order to which, I purſued the following courſe: I firſt took away a quart of blood, and then applied wine and ſweet oil, with a little ſaffron and ſpirits of harts-horn in a drink; after which ſome good cooling oily clyſters, which cauſed him to void abundance of filth, like lumps of greaſe. In two or three days I thought him out of danger, becauſe he began to feed and look brisk and lively, and was ſeemingly well; and there being an immediate occaſion to work him, they took him out before he was cleanſed; he went his journey well, only was weak; but when he came home, he was violently ſeiz'd as at firſt, and ſo continued for a day or or two and died.

UPON opening him, I found his liver and lungs very ſound, only the lungs

lungs very full of froth and foam, which is always the caſe of a horſe that dies in great agony; but all the skirts adhering to the ribs, which are called the *plura*, and round the heart, were clogg'd up with filth, and even putrified, which was the cauſe of his death; and this may be properly termed a *pleuretick Fever*, of which numbers die.

I have given this caſe as a caution to all perſons not to uſe a horſe too ſoon after a bad fever, nor before he has had a regular ſcouring or two, which I ſhall preſently more particularly preſcribe, tho' ſomewhat foreign to my firſt intention.

IT may, very probably be asked how long a horſe may be recovering from ſuch a Fever, to be fit for ſervice; which will be according as the diſtemper has been more or leſs predominant to weaken nature; for horſes are of different conſtitutions, ſome ſtronger than others; but

but this muſt be left to the judgment of thoſe who have the care of him. If he feeds heartily, and looks brisk and lively, as he will ſoon do if the Fever is off, or if not quite off, if he has no great oppreſſion on his breath, you may apply the purge made up according to the following preſcription.

TAKE an ounce of ſal Prunella, one ounce of cream of Tartar, and one ounce of gum Guaiaca, and two ounces of coarſe ſugars, all in powder; put them into a pint and half of ſpring water; let it ſtand half an hour before you give it; then ſtir them well together, and give it cold as you mix it. Two hours after give him ſome water with the cold juſt taken off, with a handful of oatmeal mixed with it, if it be winter or cold weather, but if ſummer, or warm weather you may let him drink it cold to the quantity of two gallons; then

take

take him out into ſome dry place. If he is weak, and cannot be rid, walk him in hand half an hour; then take him into the ſtable, and offer him any thing he likes beſt, but a very little at a time and often. This do every day for three or four days ſucceſſively; then leave off, and you will find him come to his ſtomach; or if he feeds well, this is proper to carry off the cauſe, and will certainly perform a perfect cure.

The Caſe of a MARE *that had the uſe of her Jaws taken away.*

THIS Mare was ſeized with a violent fever, and ſtagnation of the whole maſs of blood, occaſioned by humours reigning in the body, as in the Treatiſe are deſcribed. Her diſtemper was ſo ſevere as to deprive her of the uſe of her jaws and limbs; her jaws were ſo faſt ſet, that no art nor violence

violence could force them open. In this condition ſhe ſtood for a day; when I was ſent for I gave her over for dead. However, in this deſperate caſe I reſolved to try what effect a bliſtering fomentation would have. After I had applied this, I put in a ſmall rowel on each ſide juſt under the jaws or temples, and another quite under the jaws, then I ſo contrived as to put a ſmall cord between the two jaws where the teeth are not, to hold the head up by; and ſo with an elder ſtick, with the peth puſhed out, and the end cut ſmall enough to put into a quart bottle, out of which I put down a good ſweating cordial; and by the ſame way ſupplied her with water-gruel and cordial drink for three days, at which time the rowels had vented a deal of matter. The fourth day ſhe got the uſe of her jaws; and in ſix or ſeven the uſe of her limbs; and

ſo continued mending, and in a month's time was fit for ſervice. This was the firſt I ever knew to live after the jaws were ſo fixed; tho' ſome I have ſaved ſince by the ſame method.

The Caſe of a HORSE *purged, juſt taken from graſs.*

THIS horſe had a diſorder of a ſmall lameneſs, which I thought was owing to the redundancy of ſome humours, as indeed it afterwards proved; for he was brought to me immediately, and being juſt taken from graſs, I thought gentle phyſick might do him good, as it moſt certainly would, had not there been an internal defect on the lungs. The phyſick was undoubtedly the immediate cauſe of his ſo ſpeedy death. I gave him but a very gentle doſe, deſigning only to ſcour the graſs

out

out of his body, and it work'd very well the next day, and the next day after it ſtopped as uſual. The horſe thereupon ſeemed very ſick, and the third day would neither eat nor drink, and the fourth day died, to my great ſurprize.

In order that I might truly inform myſelf of the true cauſe of his death, I carefully examin'd his inteſtines. This horſe, as it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, had been at ſome time or other over-heated; for both his liver and lights were defective, and, as I afterwards underſtood, he had been afflicted with a cough for ſome time before. Had I been ſo lucky as to have omitted the purge, and had given him a cleanſing doſe by urine, he might for ought I know have been ſerviceable for a year or two longer; but as ſoon as the phyſick came to work, the horſe being full of

graſs, and the blood very foul, it cauſed a glut of foul humours to flux and fall on the lungs, and ſo to chill and ſtagnate the whole maſs of blood, which occaſioned the ſlimy humours to adhere to, and ſtick in the folds of the guts, like ſoil, and in courſe death muſt ſoon enſue.

From the fatal iſſue of this caſe, I would adviſe all practitioners never to purge a horſe when juſt taken from graſs, be he ever ſo ſound. For he ought to have at leaſt twelve or fourteen days hard meat before he is purged.

The Caſe of a Horſe that had a bad QUITTER.

QUITTERS, if a right method be not taken with them, are a great while, if ever, before they are brought to rights. I have already explained the nature

ture of them in the foregoing treatiſe, and ſhall here ſet down the caſe of one that proved bad. This horſe was ſent to me out of the country to be cured. I found the off foot before very much ſwell'd between the hair and hoof, and a ſmall hole of the depth of three inches; the horſe was very lame with it, as in courſe he muſt. This was occaſioned by his ſetting one foot upon the other, and ſo bruiſing the griſtle that joins the hoof and fleſh together, which is called the crownet.

Now a great many hold that the beſt method of cure is to cut off the bulge or ſwell'd part, and to take off the quarter of the foot, which generally takes up three months in healing: But a cure is to be affected a much eaſier and quicker way, by which I have recovered ſcores, and ſome without ever lying ſtill. The method I

proceed in, is firſt to take off the ſhoe, then to pare the bottom of the foot moderately thin; next with the drawing-knife or raſp, I make all that part of the foot that joins to the grieved part very thin; then I put on a barr'd ſhoe, ſo as not to bear or preſs on that part of the foot. When I have ſo done, I take a round iron, the bigneſs of my finger, ſharp at the end, burn in as deep as I find the hole goes; after this I take a ſtone or two of *Roman Vitriol*, pound it fine, put it into a gallipot, mix with it ten or eleven drops of oil of vitriol, fill the hole with it, then tie upon it any ſuppling poultiſs, and in two or three days there will turn out a core, much quicker, and with more eaſe to the horſe, than if done by *Mercury* or the like, and without danger. When the core is out, I waſh the wound with the tincture under mentioned. But firſt I would obſerve, if a wound

does

does not run downright, but along the ſide, as if it was puſhing itſelf all round the crownet, then you muſt put in two or three ſmaller cauſticks as one at each end, and the other in the middle of the hollow or foul part. But when it comes to this, it ſhews it has been of a long ſtanding, and requires the more care; but if you find the holes deeper than the cauſticks come out, be ſure you ſyringe ſome in once in twenty-four hours, and it will ſoon cleanſe it, and make a cure with uſing the poultiſs mentioned in p. 73. that is, honey, common turpentine, and allom, of each a like quantity.

The tincture is this; *Take half a pint of the ſpirits of wine, half an ounce of myrrh, half an ounce of aloes, a quarter of an ounce of red* Precipitate, *ditto of white Mercury, ditto of* Roman Vitriol, *all in fine powder, ſhake the bottle well every time 'tis uſed.* The

The Caſe of a Horſe in the Dry Gripes.

THIS horſe was ſeiz'd with all the agony that uſually attends this deſperate malady, and continued ſo for two days and one night before I was ſent for. He had loſt the uſe of his limbs, but otherwiſe ſeemed heart-whole. I applied clyſters, and gave him proper drinks, but to no purpoſe, tho' he lived two days after I firſt ſaw him. The Farrier who had been with him before, miſtaking his diſorder for the *Staggers*, had taken large quantities of blood from him, which I believe occaſioned his death; for had he hit on the diſtemper at firſt, and given him ſuitable medicines, he might have ſaved him, the horſe having had ſtrength enough to have carried off a moderate purge.

I ſhall now attempt to account for the diſorder which was the occaſion of this horſe's death. Being a very hard feeder, he had over filled his ſtomach, and his blood being very foul, the acids did not ſupply ſufficient moiſture to digeſt his food, which threw him into this diſorder. Now the Farrier's taking ſo much blood away was as it were preſent death. For as the juices and acids are all ſupplied from the blood, the maſs of which being thus weaken'd, ſent in a leſs ſupply, when a more than ordinary one was wanting, which occaſioned the groſſer food to bake and dry, and ſo prevented any medicine's being ſerviceable, for want of proper juices to operate with it.

I am the more particular in this caſe, to perſuade Farriers not to weaken the maſs of blood; but I hold with pricking the inſide of the roof

roof of the mouth, and rubbing a little ſalt over the orifice, which being ſwallowed with the blood into the ſtomach, will ſoon ſet the juices to work, and ſo carry off the diſorder.

I do acknowledge this diſorder may deceive a man at firſt, and unleſs he has good knowledge of diſtempers, he may take it for the *Staggers*, or even the *Strangury*; becauſe when it firſt ſeizes him, he gets up and lies down, ſeems heavy about the eyes, and having a violent pain in his head, will be apt to reel and ſtagger, or lay his head againſt any thing for eaſe. The Farrier therefore ought to be very careful to know what ſort of a feeder he is; and to remember that a horſe in the *Staggers* ſeldom or never lies down till he is ſo weak as not to be able to ſtand any longer.

THIS diſeaſe will often ſo effect the urinary parts as to prevent the water's paſſing out of the bladder, occaſioned by the extenſion or ſwelling of the other paſſages thro' the violence of the pain; from which proceeds the ſwelling at the fundament, ſo often ſeen when a horſe dies of this diſtemper.

THE ſymptoms of the *Dry Gripes* are eaſily known from the *Frett Stagger*, or *Strangury*, or *Red Water*, by his often having a motion to dung, and now and then ſtraining violently.

AFTER what has been ſaid, I doubt not it will be expected I ſhould give ſome account of the method of curing this malady. Tho' this is foreign to my firſt intention, yet being influenced by the love I have for ſo valuable and ſerviceable a creature, and conſidering this Treatiſe may fall into ſome place where a skilful Farrier

is not ſoon to be got, I ſhall now explain my method of cure. But I would adviſe every body to get a skilful Farrier if poſſible, becauſe he knows how to add or diminiſh according to the badneſs of the caſe.

WHEN he is firſt ſeized, prick him in the ſecond bar of the roof of the mouth, and rub ſome ſalt on the orifice, which will make him lick and ſwallow the blood; then prepare the following drink. Take a quart of ale or beer, put into it a handful of ſalt, and one ounce of hard or ſoft ſoap, and boil them up till the ſoap is diſſolved; then add an ounce of *Venice* Treacle, of Diapente, Anniſeeds and Elicampane, each half an an ounce, and two ounces of common Treacle. Give this as warm as poſſible without ſcalding, trot him for ten or fifteen minutes, and put him into the ſtable well litter'd.

IF

IF you find him no eaſier in two hours time, prepare the drink as before, only add two ounces of ſoap, and half an ounce of oil of turpentine; and as ſoon as that is given, let him have the following clyſter. Take a good handful of Mallow or Camomile leaves, or for want of theſe, take a double handful of wheat-bran, boil them or either of them in three pints of milk for ten or fifteen minutes, and then ſtrain it through a ſieve or cloth; then put to it four ounces of hog's lard, and four ounces of common Treacle. Give it blood-warm, without raking the horſe, that is, taking the dung out of the fundament with your hand; for tho' it is an old way, I do not approve of it, by reaſon the nails of the fingers are apt to wound the tender membranes of the gut, which makes the horſe very ſore.

As

As ſoon as the firſt clyſter has worked off, that is, as ſoon as he has dunged two or three times, or if but once, give another of the ſame, only add an ounce of the Diapente in fine powder. If this does not eaſe him in twelve hours, you may make up the firſt drink, and add four ounces of ſyrup of buckthorn; but keep him moving once in two or three hours, if able. Should all theſe be of no ſervice, you may expect death will ſoon follow.

MANY may ſlight theſe preſcriptions on account of the ſmall number of the ingredients, and alledge that there are a great many uſeful medicines which I have neglected to mention; but I am very ſure there are none which will be more effectual than thoſe I have order'd. For firſt the ale cheriſhes the ſpirits; the ſalt ſets the acids to work; the ſoap glibens and moiſtens

ſtens thoſe parts that are hot and dry; the *Venice* and common treacle enlivens the blood, and cauſes a ſmall ſweating; if deſperate, the turpentine operates on the urine, and eaſes the *Strangury*; and the ſyrup of buckthorn, if neceſſity require that to be uſed, will open and purge off all grievances: All which are good, and operate in their ſeveral branches; and I dare ſay no medicine can do more in this deſperate caſe, tho' the practitioner may do as he pleaſes.

The Caſe of a Humour in the Eyes.

I Shall conclude this *Eſſay* with an account of a deſperate humour which fell into the eyes of a horſe that had been hard rid. About ten days after, this humour fell ſo very violently into both eyes, as to ſwell them prodigiouſly, and all the ball and ſight appear'd as

if

if they would burſt. I was ſent for; but was unwilling to meddle with him before I conſulted ſome others in our profeſſion, who all agreed that he could have no help. However I took him under my care, tho' with little expectation of ſucceſs; and conſidering the diſorder muſt proceed from a foul blood, I try'd the effect of my *cleanſing Doſe*; accordingly I blooded him, put a rowel in his belly, and next morning gave him one, and ſo one for three days.

IN the mean time I got a pair of winkers, with which I fix'd a poultiſs of white bread and milk, oil of elder, *&c.* to both eyes, and repeated it for ſix days; then I applied ointment of Tutty, and in ſix days more he perfectly recover'd his ſight, and continues ſound to this day.

F I N I S.